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INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT SYMPOSIUM ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD132332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 13 February, TASS--The participants in an international symposium which has just ended in Moscow have called for a strengthening of the unity of working people in Europe in the struggle for disarmament and social progress.

Renowned scientists, public figures from 15 European countries and representatives of international organizations, discussed a wide range of problems connected with the implementation of the recommendations of the all-European conference in Helsinki. The forms and methods of the further struggle by social forces against the arms race, for the consolidation of peace, national independence and benefit of all peoples were examined.

Those taking part in the meeting used statistics and noted with anxiety the increase in military budgets and the growth of arms in Western countries. They expressed their decisive opposition to plans to deploy neutron bombs and other weapons of mass destruction on the continent. A reduction in the level of military confrontation is necessary for guaranteeing peace not only on the continent but throughout the world, it was stressed at the symposium.

Nikolay Pankov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Co-operation, Antonin Cervinka, professor of Charles University (Czechoslovakia), and Maria Duschek, secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council, discussed the numerous peace initiatives of the socialist states aimed at the realization of detente. These efforts of the socialist countries, supported by the democratic forces in other states, have made it possible to maintain peace on the continent for three decades and to consistently strengthen trust in the relations between peoples, stated Carlos Antonio Carvalho, secretary of Intersindical (Portugal).

He and many other participants in the symposium angrily condemned the policy of the ruling circles in China aimed at subverting detente in Europe and exacerbating the arms race.

The participants in the symposium, in reviewing the social problems of detente, stressed that reducing military spending is an important source for raising the living standards of the working people. They rejected the fabrications of Western propaganda that disarmament will lead to an economic recession and a considerable rise in unemployment. On the contrary, stressed the eminent Polish economist Zbigniew Matkowski, it is the arms race which slows the economic development of Western countries and which is detrimental to the situation of the working people.

During the symposium the desire was expressed that the International Labor Organization and the UN European Economic Commission prepare a report on the (?official) aspects of disarmament. These problems are also due to be discussed at one of the subsequent all-European trade union conferences.

PRAVDA ASSESSES SOCIALIST BLOC'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL EFFORTS

LD131425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"--first graf is editorial introduction]

[Text] PRAVDA's enormous mailbag each day includes many letters in which Soviet people display interest in various aspects of the socialist countries' life and domestic and foreign policy. Some of the questions posed in these letters are answered by today's review.

Conclusive Superiority

What results are the fraternal states bringing to this year's 30th anniversary of CEMA, how are they pooling their efforts in solving the tasks of creating the new society and what does cooperation within the CEMA framework give them?--readers ask.

CEMA--The world's first economic organization of socialist countries based on the Leninist principles of combining their national and international interests, complete equality, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance and mutual advantage--has honorably stood the test of time. Its activity fruitfully helps to strengthen world socialism's positions and contributes to the prosperity of each country individually and the entire socialist community as a whole.

The most cogent result of the fraternal cooperation among the council's member countries is the fact that they represent the most dynamically developing region of the world in terms of economic growth rates. With 19 percent of the world's territory and 10 percent of its population, the CEMA countries produce approximately 33 percent of world industrial output. The socialist states' national economy is developing at a stable high rate. This is graphically evident from such a generalizing indicator as national income growth. In the seventies this has increased 50 percent in CEMA countries, while industrial production has increased almost 70 percent. In the same period the national income of the "Common Market" countries--Britain, the FRG, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and others--has increased only 20 percent and their industrial production has increased 17 percent. The fact that the socialist states' economic development rates enable them to achieve overtaking speed compared with the capitalist countries is vivid evidence of socialism's indisputable advantages and tremendous creative potential.

CEMA now includes 10 countries, located in Europe, Asia and America. These are successfully implementing the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing socialist economic integration.

The first months of the new year are the time for statistical summaries of last year's results. The reports now being published by fraternal newspapers testify that in 1978 the community countries made considerable strides in all spheres of economic and cultural building. Here are what the increases in national income were last year in the CEMA countries, according to preliminary data: in Bulgaria--6 percent; in Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia--4 percent; in Poland--2.8 percent; in Romania--7.6 percent; and in Mongolia--6.7 percent. Quite good results have been achieved in developing industry and agriculture.

Soviet people who are now preparing for the USSR Supreme Soviet elections are justly proud of what has been done. In 1974-1978 some 40 percent more industrial output was produced than in the previous 5-year period. A major victory was won in farming--for the first time the country harvested 235 million tons of grain.

The socialist world today displays not only dynamic economic development but also great successes in the sociopolitical, cultural and spiritual spheres. [paragraph continues]

It appears before the world's peoples as a community of states where working people--the genuine masters of their happiness--are really creating the prototype of the future of all mankind.

Solving the Problems of Growth

What new heights are the socialist countries planning to scale this year? Do they have difficulties in economic development and how have they begun the current year?--these questions are asked by many readers. At the same time a number of letters ask the following: Please publish more frequently specific data showing the mutual advantage of economic links with socialist countries and "write not only about our deliveries but also about what we receive reciprocally."

The stable growth rates characteristic of the socialist countries' economies will continue this year. This is shown by the targets of the national economic development plans outlined in the fraternal states. Achievement of the following increases in national income are planned in 1979: Bulgaria--7 percent, Hungary--3.4 percent, GDR--4.3 percent, Mongolia--9 percent, Poland--2.8 percent, Romania--8.8 percent, USSR--4.3 percent and Czechoslovakia--4.3 percent. The Republic of Cuba is planning to increase its global social product by 6 percent. All the communist countries are planning to further expand industrial and agricultural production, to raise working people's material and cultural living standards and to implement large housing construction programs.

Each of the fraternal countries solves its economic tasks in close cooperation with the other community states in accordance with the coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures. Production specialization and cooperation, which make it possible to make fuller use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor, are gaining increasing scope.

Trade among CEMA countries constantly increases, year after year. The Soviet Union makes a weighty contribution to this. While expanding its exports to the community states, it receives from them more and more modern equipment, complete sets of equipment and consumer goods. Here are some figures cited recently at a press conference at Czechoslovakia's trade mission in Moscow. Last year the CSSR imported from the USSR oil, iron ore, cotton, automobiles, tractors, combines and other goods. In turn it supplied our country with equipment for three reforming plants, three breweries and two dairy plants, a number of technological lines for chemical enterprises and other capital units and also 85,000 motorcycles and hundreds of "Tatra" trucks, trams, trolley-buses and looms. Soviet stores received about 37 million pairs of shoes and a great quantity of textile goods, furniture and other goods bearing the "made in CSSR" mark.

Over the years of creating a new society the socialist countries have accumulated rich and multifaceted experience which is the result of the creative quest by the Marxist-Leninist parties working under different conditions. This is our common asset. Mutual creative use of this experience helps us to solve successfully new tasks and problems. Of course, difficulties cannot be avoided in progressing along ascending lines and sometimes along untrodden paths. They are encountered in every country, just as, for instance, they occur in any home. But these are not the difficulties of decline characteristic of the capitalist world but the difficulties of growth frequently connected with the accelerated solution of a series of tasks.

The fraternal parties constantly feel the pulse of life, carefully analyze the course of creative work and adopt timely measures to rapidly eliminate "bottlenecks" in solving problems which arise. [paragraph continues]

For instance, with a view to enhancing production efficiency Hungary is planning to further improve the most important national economic proportions. Poland is paying particular attention to improving construction work. As ZYCIE WARSZAWY notes, 15 percent more housing was commissioned in the country last year than in 1977. At the same time projects of a total value of about 26 billion remained uncompleted. Some 200 construction organizations failed to fulfill the plan. Last year Romania's agriculture achieved some increase in production but overall the plan was not fulfilled. Noting the difficulties caused by the unfavorable weather conditions, the recent RCP Central Committee plenum revealed serious omissions in the sector and determined specific measures to resolutely improve agricultural leadership.

One of the key problems of the European CEMA countries is that of providing the national economy with fuel and energy resources. It is being solved with the broad cooperation of all fraternal states. A remarkable example of this collaboration was the construction by seven socialist countries of the "Soyuz" main gas pipeline, commissioned in mid-January. This week we have received the happy news of a new labor victory--the Vinnitsa-Albertirsa interstate power transmission line has been commissioned. It is of great importance for developing the CEMA countries' electrification and further improving their combined energy systems.

As can be seen, various problems are arising. But they are promptly being solved and things are moving ahead. Difficulties are overcome more quickly in a united, cohesive family of fraternal peoples in which friends can always be relied on for support.

Despite the severe winter, the beginning of the current year was marked in the fraternal countries by new labor accomplishments. There is ever wider support here for the initiative of the Volga motor vehicle builders, who launched an international competition among labor collectives in honor of the CEMA jubilee under the motto "Fulfill Friends' Orders Promptly and in a High-Quality Manner!"

In the Vanguard of the Struggle for Peace

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and all socialist community countries enjoys widespread support among the peoples of the world. This is no comfort to the enemies of peace and socialism. They are fueling the arms race and trying to throw a monkey-wrench in the works of the detente locomotive. The reactionary imperialist circles have found a real ally in the present Beijing leaders, who have openly proclaimed a course toward preparation for war. It is easy to understand, PRAVDA readers write, how complex and contradictory the present world situation is. What steps are the socialist countries taking to place a solid barrier in the way of the dangerous arms race?

True to its Leninist course, our party is consistently and persistently implementing the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. The efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are focused on the struggle to curb the arms race and effect detente. The primary goals of actions in this sphere are clearly defined in the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow.

Problems relating to ending the arms race and effecting detente are currently being discussed at many forums. The world public welcomed the socialist countries' new initiative in the Geneva Disarmament Committee. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet, Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Mongolian, Poland and Czechoslovak delegations submitted for examination by the committee a working document on talks concerning halting production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles to the point of their total liquidation.

The socialist community states have repeatedly made constructive proposals at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of arms and armaments in central Europe. However, their good intentions have so far met with no response on the part of Western countries. It is impossible to ignore the fact that while the latest round of talks gets underway in Vienna's Hofburg Palace the NATO countries, incited by the United States, are contemplating strengthening their nuclear missile forces in central Europe and deploying new, more powerful types of missiles, particularly in the FRG. As can be seen, the NATO countries are most reluctant to abandon their attempts to acquire unilateral military advantages even when the maintenance of parity and equal security must be the fundamental principle.

Rallied in the united socialist family, the fraternal states collectively determine and implement a foreign policy line on a common basis and constantly coordinate their practical actions in the international arena. This augments the might of socialism and strengthens its influence on the course of world events.

Talks took place last week between A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, and E. Wojtaszek, PZPR Central Committee member and Polish foreign minister, who was in Moscow on a visit. The two states reasserted their determination to continue jointly with other socialist countries to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, improve collaboration and increase the effectiveness of all-round cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA in the interests of socialism and of insuring lasting peace. The USSR and Poland decisively condemn Beijing's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam and Kampuchea. They confirm their respect for Iran's sovereignty and independence and resolutely oppose any outside interference in that country's internal affairs.

The socialist countries' natural ally in achieving the noble aim of consolidating international security and detente is the world's peace-loving public, who greatly contribute to that great cause. The upsurge in the mass movement of peace supporters was given new impetus by the WPC session which ended in Berlin the other day. The council called for the launching of a powerful and energetic movement for ending the arms race, implementing disarmament and maintaining and consolidating peace.

Despite the continuing attempts of the imperialists and the Beijing leaders to reverse the course of history to the "cold war," the process of establishing high ideals on earth--lasting peace, equal cooperation and social progress--is continuing to develop. The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal states, is introducing a spirit of confidence and optimism into mankind's life with its energetic activity. The socialist community countries have done and will continue to do everything possible to insure lasting peace on our beautiful world.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS IN USSR GIVEN WIDER ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT

LD110658 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now we have a report on work conditions for foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union.

It has been 3 and 1/2 years since the Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation. Among the participants were the United States and Canada. The Final Act, signed by the leaders of all participating nations, has a special section on improving the work conditions of foreign correspondents. So let's take a look at how these stipulations are being followed in Moscow.

The first point in the accords deals with visas for foreign correspondents. The Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry has considerably reduced the waiting period for visas. Now any visas for journalists are, as a rule, taken care of within 1 week and in a spirit of good will, as stipulated by the accords. There are some countries, however, including the United States, that often examine similar requests for a month and a half, or two, and sometimes even longer, and after such a wait the decision is often negative.

The Soviet Union is also following the second point in this section of the Helsinki agreements. Right after the Helsinki conference most European countries, the United States and Japan agreed to issue permanently-accredited correspondents and their families multiple entrance-exit visas for a period of 1 year. Japan, however, agreed to issue such visas to correspondents but refused to give them to family members. By way of simplifying visa procedures for journalists, the Soviet Union has discontinued issuing residence visas. Instead, all correspondents have to do now to be accredited in Moscow is obtain an identification card in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. This just takes a few minutes.

Since Helsinki, new travel zones have been opened up for journalists and it takes a shorter time to arrange these trips. Further measures to increase travel opportunities for correspondents will give them a better chance to learn about this country. We still can't guarantee first class hotel accommodation to everyone--since we still don't have enough facilities and there still aren't enough good roads with adequate car servicing--but these problems are being taken care of. Since Helsinki, the number of trips organized for journalists has increased and they are better planned. Routes and meetings with interesting people are arranged ahead of time. In 1978, besides the 50 organized group tours, 20 more than in 1977, journalists also took many individual tours around the country. Usually several hundred individual tours are taken every year.

Another stipulation in the Helsinki accords is to guarantee correspondents quick answers to their requests to travel around the country. The Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry has established the simplest procedure. A correspondent merely has to notify the ministry of the trips and is free to leave the next day or the day after without a reply.

The Presidium of Soviet Parliament has adopted a special decree to make it easier for correspondents to gather information. It gives ministries and agencies of the USSR and the republics, leading bodies of public organizations and their officials the right to deal directly with foreign correspondents as stipulated by law.

Discussions are underway now to take further steps to make it easier for correspondents to gather information. A permanent press center is already going up in Moscow. It will be well equipped with conference rooms, communications facilities and offices for journalists. This is specially important for the 1980 Olympics. Correspondents need not only unlimited information sources but instant ones as well. Foreign correspondents have been permitted the right to bring in their own technical equipment, including cameras, radios, television, movie and tape recording equipment duty free. The ministry also gives entrance visas to movie and television camera personnel and sound engineers.

The Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry not only doesn't prevent permanently or temporarily accredited correspondents from getting their reports back to their home offices, including tape recordings and undeveloped film, but on the contrary helps in any way it can to simplify this task.

And so the Soviet Union has acted on or is in the process of acting on all the points in the Helsinki accords applying to journalists.

ASIAN MEDIA CONFERENCE ASKS END TO 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM'

LD081516 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, February 8, TASS--The mass media must become a major factor making for the further deepening of the process of international detente, the strengthening of world peace, friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding among peoples. The time has come to put an end to the "information imperialism" of the Western powers in developing countries. This is the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the participants in an International Conference on Problems of Mass Media in Countries of Asia and Oceania.

Speaking at a plenary meeting on Wednesday, L. Zantav, the head of the delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, vice chairman of the State Committee for Information, Radio and Television of the Mongolian People's Republic, called for utilization of the powerful potential of the mass media in the interests of promoting mutual understanding and establishing friendly relations between the peoples and not fanning suspicion or hostility among them.

The Mongolian representative submitted for the consideration of the conference draft recommendations on the use of the mass media in the interests for the struggle for peace, social progress and international mutual understanding, against the propaganda of war, colonialism and neocolonialism.

Abdol Kayum Nurzai, the head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and deputy minister of information and culture of the DRA, surveyed the activity of the new mass media organized in the country after the revolution. The main task of the mass media in the world, the Afghan representative said, is to spare this and future generations from a devastating war. Sharply denouncing the lying imperialist propaganda against the socialist countries, Afghanistan's delegate said that the countries of socialism were rendering big assistance to Afghanistan in the exchange of news and training of national personnel.

Tran Lam, the representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television of Vietnam, emphasized that the Government of Vietnam had now mobilized all mass media for the rehabilitation of the country devastated as a result of a 30-year war which had been imposed upon Vietnam by imperialism. The SRV representative emphasized that in the sphere of information the developing countries must not remain the "captives" of the Western news monopolies.

The heads of the delegations of Australia, Pakistan, Laos, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and a number of other countries took the floor in the debate on "problems and prospects of communication." All speakers, except the Chinese delegate, stressed the need of establishing a "new order of international information", eliminating the inequality between capitalist and developing countries in the sphere of information, and fulfilling the important decisions adopted by the UNESCO general conference in 1978.

After the plenary meeting the conference continued its proceedings in commissions.

COLLOQUIUM ON AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROWTH CONTINUES IN MONROVIA

LD140726 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

["Colloquium in Monrovia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Monrovia, February 13, TASS--The colloquium on the prospects of development and economic growth in Africa up to the year 2000 is going on here. It is being held on an initiative of the Organization of African Unity and the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Prominent scientist-economists of Africa and the UNO emphasize in their speeches that persistent efforts of the sound forces of the continent are aimed at completing its political decolonization and that not far off is the bright day when there will be no room for racism, colonial oppression and apartheid in the continent. At the same time, time has come to start a battle for economic liberation of the continent.

Ways of Africa's development up to the year 2000 are the subject of discussions at today's meetings. The participants in the colloquium express different points of view, [word indistinct] ideas. But they are brought together by the aspiration to work out a coordinated plan of actions, a united economic strategy by means of which it would be possible to turn the African Continent into a developing region in accordance with the needs and culture of the peoples inhabiting it.

Speakers pointed out that considerable changes will occur in Africa towards the end of this century. The task is now to get adapted to those changes, to meet them adequately without disrupting traditions, customs and culture of the past.

As concrete ways for the development of the continent is being proposed, in particular, that Africa's own education system be set up, which would help avoid not only economic but also a cultural dependence on Western countries. It is proposed to further develop the infrastructure of the continent, which will promote its industrialization, to exploit natural resources scientifically, and to channel the means which are now spent for armaments for the solution of socioeconomic problems.

The participants in the colloquium are expressing the conviction that these and other proposals which will then be submitted to the forthcoming OAU assembly for consideration are imbued with the spirit of African unity and will promote the combining of efforts and actions in the name of creating a new international economic order.

CARTER AT PRESS CONFERENCE SPEAKS ON SALT, DENG VISIT

LD131554 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1452 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 13, TASS--Speaking here at a press conference, U.S. President J. Carter dwelt on Soviet-American relations. "Our aim, and I would even say my exalted responsibility as President, demands the preservation of peace in the whole world and particularly the maintenance of good and reliable relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of a common striving for peace." In connection with this he touched on the work toward a final agreement with the Soviet Union on the SALT treaty. He said that the Soviet Union was conducting negotiations honorably. "We are too. This does not mean, however, that there do not exist directions in which there are divergencies between us." The President expressed the intention to make a maximal and wide search for ways of peacefully competing with the Soviet Union while striving at the same time, "insofar as possible, for friendship, cooperation and development in trade."

J. Carter practically admitted that during his stay in the United States Deng Xiaoping made inflammatory statements hostile to the Soviet Union. Noting that the United States "does not agree with Deng's assessment of the Soviet Union in certain fields," the President declined to make a more explicit statement of his attitude on China's stand, referring to the fact that Deng Xiaoping said nothing new that he had not said many times before.

U.S. SHOULD TURN ATTENTION FROM 'GAMBLING' WITH PRC TO SALT

LD131325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[S. Vishnevskiy article: "Who Has Been Dealt the Trump Card?: Concerning Deng Xiaoping's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] The fanfares announcing the tour of the United States by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, had hardly subsided before many U.S. politicians and observers began asking anxious questions: Precisely how has this visit benefited the United States? Does it mean success or failure for Washington's policy? The questions are often raised on an international plane: How has the Beijing leader's trip influenced the detente processes, and above all the development of Soviet-U.S. relations?

The normalization of relations between two major states of the world--the United States and the PRC--is a natural phenomenon in international relations and, moreover, a phenomenon which is 30 years overdue. Dozens of meetings take place each month between leaders of various countries and this too is a generally accepted practice. But it is no accident that the news itself of the forthcoming visit to the United States by the Beijing leader provoked anxiety and alarm in broad U.S. political and public circles over the fate of detente, relations with the socialist community states, and the progress of crucial talks on urgent questions of curbing the arms race. This alarm on the part of people of various political views was so great that official Washington was forced to issue repeated reassurances that Deng Xiaoping's arrival would not lead to an exacerbation of international tension, "will not jeopardize good relations with the Soviet Union, and will not harm a future agreement on the limitation of strategic arms (SALT-II)." "Accord with China," J. Carter assured, "is not aimed at exerting any kind of pressure on the Soviet Union." However, few people were calmed by these assurances, and with good reason.

Washington is well aware for whom it was unrolling the red carpet. The White House spent many hours studying the reference files on China and Deng. It is difficult to imagine even a most concise file not mentioning the great-power, hegemonist aspirations of Beijing, its thesis about the "inevitability of war," and its provocative, duplicitous diplomacy. Incidentally, it was an instructive experience to open the book "Between Two Worlds" [Mezhou Duymya Mirami] by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, and to read on page 188 a well-founded forecast that as China grows stronger, "its ability to threaten its neighbors and ultimately even the United States or the Soviet Union will increase."

On the eve of Deng's visit, U.S. observers had no doubts what the guest was bringing in his baggage. "Deng's main objective is to enlist support against his archenemy--the Soviet Union" (NEWSWEEK).

However, the hosts, with unusual kindness, provided the guest with a broad platform. Specially picked receptive audiences, the largest television networks, and 1,100 correspondents were prepared to render their services.

With the direct assistance of a White House special working group, the most favorable conditions were created for anti-Soviet, inflammatory speeches. The visitor made maximum use of the opportunities offered him for playing his "American card." He himself invited comparison with a dashing Texas cowboy when in Houston he donned a broad-brimmed cowboy hat. Here is a sample of his rhetoric: "Soviet aggression must be stopped! You cannot trust the Soviet Union. You cannot idly remain on the sidelines." Sophisticated propagandists from the New York TIMES spread their hands in a helpless gesture: "No American of the cold war era ever preached more fiercely than Deng Xiaoping the danger of the Soviets' conquering the world--the danger of 'hegemonism' as it is called."

But how did U.S. officials react to these sermons? They did not go beyond "chagrin" by anonymous persons and timid observations about "certain divergences in viewpoints." None of the distinguished members of those audiences rose to say "no" to the unbridled firebrand. J. Powell, the President's press secretary, evaded journalists' pointed questions and asserted that any comments by the White House on Deng's utterances "would be out of place." But what could be more inappropriate than the provocative speeches of this guest, who violated all standards of diplomatic etiquette.

Deng also met with Americans behind closed doors in an almost conspiratorial atmosphere (those present were forbidden subsequently to quote the guest). Furthermore, the audiences consisted for the most part of diehard militarists. At the insistence of the Chinese, admittance was denied to realistically minded figures. Having protected himself against opponents and the press, Deng Xiaoping let himself go completely. On Capitol Hill he tossed additional "arguments" against SALT II to "hawkish" legislators (they will not fail to use these in their polemics with the administration!) and browbeat vacillating members of Congress. Observing this subversive work, certain government figures confidentially complained to journalists that "Deng is interfering in U.S. internal affairs by encouraging opposition to the SALT talks." But who can they blame for this except themselves? They themselves gave the Beijing leader a free hand.

The further you go into a forest, the more firewood there is. Can it be deemed fortuitous that the route of Deng's tour mapped out by government officials took him primarily through the domains of the military-industrial complex, through states which receive the fattest Pentagon orders--Georgia, Texas and Washington? [paragraph continues]

Of all the beauties of America it was sites like the weapons manufacturing corporations--Lockheed, Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas--which attracted the Beijing delegation's greatest interest. Was it by the will of providence that adherents of a "tough line" like Energy Secretary J. Schlesinger (chief of the "little Pentagon") and that the most belligerent Senate "hawks", S. Nunn and H. Jackson, turned out to be Deng's excursion guides? Were Jackson's friendly embraces with the vice premier of the PRC State Council at Seattle airport unexpected?

Enlisting powerful support from the rightwing men of the military-industrial complex, Deng made himself so much "at home" that he mounted an unseemly campaign of pressure on the Washington administration. At the White House he gave lessons on how foreign policy should be pursued, gave lectures on the "dangers" of SALT II, inculcated hostility toward Vietnam and so forth. Did he encounter a rebuff? On the contrary, informed diplomatic commentator D. Oberdorfer reports that "on many delicate issues, including the issue of Soviet 'hegemony,' Deng Xiaoping by his adroit tactics forced the United States to compromise." The text of the joint communique includes an anti-Soviet formula about "opposing hegemonism," fabricated in Beijing. The document also contains a phrase about the sides "having common interests and adhering to similar viewpoints on many problems."

Observers do not rule out the possibility that specific accords were reached during the talks which are so far being concealed from the public. President Carter said that "we agreed to consult regularly on questions of common strategic interest." This statement is already prompting much speculation in the foreign press regarding the nature and forms of the coordination of U.S. and PRC foreign policy actions.

The visitor from the PRC himself also dropped a most significant hint: "We hope that the United States will take more effective steps to resist hegemonism...for this we need firm, realistic actions." What is this--routine pressure on the U.S. Government or an admission of "firm" actions already coordinated against the socialist states? We will have to wait and see.

According to the Washington STAR, informed people in Washington are convinced that the guest from the PRC has caused as much harm as possible to Soviet-U.S. relations, doing everything in his power for this purpose. Sober-minded Americans are correctly asking the administration why it has connived or tacitly encouraged these acts of subversion if it really intends to develop normal relations with the USSR. Why has it allowed the merging and mobilization of the shameless "hawks" from the PRC and the United States against SALT II if it is sincerely interested in reaching Soviet-U.S. agreement on the most urgent problem of our day? So far, no intelligible answers are to be heard.

But there is a good side to everything. If Deng's noisy anti-Soviet spectacle inspired the militarist minority in the United States, its excessive bellicosity at the same time opened the eyes of many Americans to the danger of rapprochement with the great-power hegemonists and theorists of the "inevitability of war." The voices of commonsense and realism are now being heard more clearly than ever. Many commentators warn that further rapprochement with Beijing would entail great risk to the United States. "Such a path is full of traps," UPI warns. "It is a path toward a grim future," Boston's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR echoes.

Eminent politicians, legislators and scholars believe that the experience of the talks with Deng has shown convincingly the hopelessness and senselessness of attempts to play "the China card." Senator A. Stevenson stated: "It would be a grave error on the part of the United States to believe that it could profit from the aggravation of tension between China and Russia." [paragraph continues]

In the opinion of R. Cline, head of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Washington's Georgetown University (by no means a "dove"), such a gambit could draw the United States into armed conflict, and "this is definitely not the path along which the majority of Americans wish to travel."

The alleged "advantages" of business and other ties with Beijing which have been so paraded by propaganda are now increasingly being questioned. In an article under the sober heading "Down to Business," NEWSWEEK asks a businesslike question: Will China have enough money to pay for deliveries from the United States? "Probably not." According to experts' calculations, China will be \$200 billion short and will be up to its ears in foreign debt. And this in a country where, according to Deng Xiaoping, "poverty and backwardness" reign.

Experts also point here to the political instability in China and ask: Where will Deng be in a few years? Will he not fall victim to a new purge?

In this connection, sober-minded Americans are asking: Can the Beijing hegemonists be trusted at all? Will they not sooner or later turn the weapons they are acquiring in the West against the United States and its clients? U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown recently called for the Pentagon to prepare, just in case, a negative scenario for the possible invasion of Taiwan by the PRC Army. Secret Beijing leadership documents in which the United States figures as a potential enemy recently became known across the Atlantic. "For Deng," commentator D. Sutherland sums up, "it is a game which has been played for many centuries--setting one foreign power against another."

A growing number of Americans are concluding that Washington should not be carried away by "gambling" with the Chinese extremists but should return to the implementation of major, urgent foreign policy tasks. The paramount task, in the opinion of the majority of U.S. citizens, is the speediest conclusion of a strategic offensive arms limitation agreement with the USSR.

Will realism prevail in the confrontation with the adventurist trend across the Atlantic? One would like to hope so. Ultimately, fundamental U.S. national interests require the same thing as is desired by all peace-loving peoples--the intensification of detente, the curbing of the arms race and the development of mutually advantageous international cooperation.

For their part Soviet people are convinced that relations between the USSR and the United States can be not just normal but really good. To establish true neighborliness between the two countries it is essential to remove the artificial barriers which have unfortunately not diminished over the past weeks. In the interests of the Soviet and U.S. peoples and of all mankind, these obstacles can and must be eliminated.

BARSUKOV VIEWS REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR 1980 ELECTIONS

ID131043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[Correspondent Yu. Barsukov, "Letter From Washington": "A Contenders' Fair"]

[Text] Washington--There is still more than a year and a half before the next U.S. presidential elections, which will take place in November 1980. But in the lobby of the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, where a session of the Republican National Committee recently took place, there was the kind of bustle and animation more typical of the hullabaloo of preelection campaigns.

"It is as if all the potential Republican candidates have gathered in the capital for a fair," the local journalists are joking. There was former movie actor and former Governor of California Ronald Reagan, surrounded by a dense ring of his supporters and flashing a movie star's smile. The governor, who has already run unsuccessfully for the presidency on two occasions, has not lost any time since the 1976 elections. He has toured the entire country, campaigned for the Republicans in the last congressional elections, and actively replenished the "party coffers." According to the assessments of many commentators, Reagan, who represents the extreme conservative wing of the Republican Party, controls the party machine to a considerable degree and is a favorite of the Republican Party leadership. Although the former governor of California has not yet offered to run (but no one doubts that he will soon do so), he is nevertheless considered the definite leader among the Republican contenders.

Only a cursory glance at Reagan is needed to convince oneself that he has already assumed the role of candidate. He is holding numerous meetings in Washington and consultations in Congress, clearly counting on the good will of senators and congressmen. Unlike past years, when Reagan oriented himself toward the rightwing of the Republican Party, this time he is advancing the slogan "Unity of all Republicans." As is being noted, Reagan with his actor's charm is now easily wooing even those who recently accused him of lacking the "ideological purity" of a true Republican.

The absence of former President Gerald Ford from the Republican candidates' fair was striking. The former president was making a lengthy tour of Near East countries. Unlike the others, Ford is not as yet displaying any interest in joining the struggle for the presidency which he lost in 1976. It is difficult at the moment to say whether this is a genuine desire on the part of the former president, or a calculated line of conduct. One thing is clear: Ford undoubtedly knows that he stands firmly in second place on the list of favorite candidates determined by a public opinion poll.

John Connally, former governor of Texas, occupies a somewhat isolated position in the Republican Party. A close friend and confidant of President Johnson for many years and also of Texan origin, Connally occupied a prominent position in the Democratic Party. However, in 1971 Connally astounded his Democratic friends by taking up the post of Treasury secretary in President Nixon's government. They were even more amazed in 1973 when Connally left the Democratic Party and became a Republican. His lack of strong political ties within the Republican Party prevented Connally from struggling for the presidency, although he had enough ambition on this score. The former Democrat and former governor of Texas has now decided that the abundance of Republican candidates for the 1980 elections leaves him with some chance. Therefore he has officially announced that he will run for the presidency.

Other potential Republican candidates who still have not made their intentions known include Howard Baker, Senate minority leader; George Bush, former chairman of the party's National Committee and former CIA director; and Senator Robert Dole, Ford's running mate in the last presidential elections. The young Congressmen John Anderson and Philip Crane from Illinois have already announced their intention of joining in the presidential race. However, their chances are regarded as extremely slim. The possibility is not ruled out that the list of Republican candidates could lengthen even further before the start of the campaign.

The Republicans will be holding their next convention in Detroit in July 1980. The Republican Party is preparing for the next preelection skirmish.

INFLUENCE OF ZIONIST LOBBY ON CONGRESS 'TREMENDOUS'

LD132100 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

["Tel Aviv's Tentacles in Congress"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The Zionist lobby in the United States has "alerted" its leading organizations--the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee and scores of others.

The discontent of this most powerful lobby in the United States was allegedly caused by "insufficient" allocations for military support to Israel, envisaged by Washington in the bill for 1980 fiscal year. As was already reported, the White House plans to allocate to Tel Aviv 1,000 million dollars to finance purchases of American armaments.

Zionist lobbyists became indignant at the fact that the government so far decided not to ask from Congress 1,100 million dollars Israel insists on as "compensation" for a partial withdrawal from the Sinai by the terms of the separate deal with Egypt.

Having considerable financial resources, Zionist lobbyists have an unhindered access to senators and members of the House of Representatives, to the White House and different federal departments.

The smooth "brainwashing" mechanism is acting faultlessly. In an interview to the newspaper Washington POST, former Senator James Abourezk has said that some senators tell him in private that they are disgusted with the Israeli lobby's methods, but every time they vote for Israel. In an interview to the same newspaper Maurice Emitay, assistant to Senator Abraham Ribicoff, boasted that if they needed the vote of a senator from some industrial state with the Jewish population, and he refused to give his vote, he would not get away with it.

Sober-minded politicians believe that the tremendous proportions of the Zionist influence in Congress are pernicious to the United States itself. Former Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee William Fulbright believes that such a state of affairs is detrimental to American interests. In the opinion of James Abourezk, the U.S. unconditional military-economic support to Tel Aviv, which in the recent decade ran into at least 18,000 million dollars, in actual fact means American support for its territorial seizures and expansionist desires.

BEIJING'S POLITICAL COURSE A REAL THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

LD131835 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Commentary by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov: "Beijing: Hegemonism in Action"]

[Text] Hello, comrades! If one looks at events in the world today, it is not hard to see that everywhere possible the Beijing rulers, working in one harness with imperialism, militarism and reaction, are trying to test the strength of the structure of detente. In conducting its great-power hegemonistic course, which is a serious danger to the cause of peace and socialism, Beijing is openly attempting to whip up international tension and using any means to undermine the position of the socialist community and the present-day revolutionary liberation forces.

This Beijing course, which enjoys support from the most reactionary circles in the imperialist states, was graphically demonstrated during the recent visits by Deng Xiaoping to the United States and Japan. Having obtained in the United States an opportunity to make wide use of official and unofficial platforms to publicize Beijing's policy, Deng Xiaoping furiously attacked the very idea of detente and made slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union, going so far as to make direct appeals for the creation of some sort of united bloc, or united front, against the USSR. It is noteworthy that even such a conservative American paper as the Washington STAR noted not without irony that Deng's remarks give him good grounds for becoming an honorary member of the American Committee on the Present Danger--that ultra-rightwing, extremely reactionary organization under whose roof are united all kinds of hawks and fanatical enemies of detente.

Maintaining its orientation for war, Beijing is trying to secure the support of the militaristic circles of imperialism and hopes to obtain access to NATO arsenals so as to increase the military potential of the country more rapidly--a potential serving far-reaching hegemonistic great-power schemes. Building up military potentials is the core of the program of four modernizations to which so much propaganda effort is currently being devoted in China. Although China already has the numerically largest army in the world and its military expenditures comprise more than 40 percent of its budget, the Beijing rulers have opened the country's doors wide to representatives of Western big business, including those connected with the military-industrial complex. Chinese delegations at various levels are literally roving the countries of the West, and everywhere they appear, whether it be Britain, Italy, the FRG or Sweden, they always demand that the negotiating agenda include a point on possible military purchases. According to the foreign press, Beijing intends to acquire at least 5,000 of the latest types of Western weapons and military equipment with a total value of about \$10 billion.

It is known that certain circles in the West connected with NATO are increasingly inclined to satisfy Beijing's militaristic appetite, while at the same time asserting that deliveries of weapons to China constitute a natural element in balanced political and commercial relations with that country. This is a strange assertion, to say the least, when speaking of normal commercial and economic relations between states any country decides for itself how and in what it will trade. But there is no doubt that big deals of a military nature with a country conducting a hegemonistic course and making territorial claims on other states cannot in any way be fitted into the framework of normal trade.

This is not so much and not mainly a question of commercial and economic relations, I would say, but is a political question, since it is quite obvious that aiding China's militarization means complicating the solution to international problems, undermining the foundations of trust between states which have been laid in the process of detente, and opening a new channel for the arms race. Such a development is not in the interests of any people, and those circles in the West which calculate on making use of a strengthened Beijing regime as instrument of NATO policy, channeling its warlike desires in a direction favorable to the West, are conducting a short-sighted and very dangerous game. Their flirtation with Beijing cannot fail to recall Munich, though in different conditions. How can the lessons of history be forgotten so quickly?

But let us return to China. In continuing the discussion of its foreign policy, it should be noted that Beijing is waging a fierce propaganda war against detente and disarmament and does not stop at direct expansionist actions. Clear proof of this is China's chauvinistic pressure on Socialist Vietnam, concerning which the Beijing rulers, as if it were taking the relay baton from the imperialistic circles of the United States, is conducting a policy of threats, economic, political and military pressure, diktat and blackmail. In recent days the world press has been reporting with growing alarm that China, having concentrated large contingents of forces in regions near the Vietnam frontier and having redeployed a considerable number of military aircraft and warships there, is clearly pursuing the aim of exerting open military pressure on Vietnam and waging aggression against the Vietnamese people.

In the past few days alone, from 1 to 8 February, the Chinese Armed Forces have fired on Vietnamese territory and attacked observation and frontier posts on more than 60 occasions. Beijing's adventurist actions, stresses the message sent by the SRV foreign minister to the UN secretary general, could lead to unforeseen consequences dangerous to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

This is indeed so. The bandit-like raids by the Chinese military on Socialist Vietnam are a quite logical expression of the shameful, utterly cynical hegemonistic course of the Beijing ruling clique. These raids confirm once again that Beijing looks on Southeast Asia as a zone in which Chinese rule must eventually be established, as a bridgehead for later establishing rule over all Asia.

What cunning methods the Beijing leaders resort to in trying to implement their great-power schemes! They wage so-called "cartographic aggression," showing other people's territory as Chinese on maps published in Beijing; they wage "archaeological aggression," trying to use scientific research to prove that various parts of the territory of other countries historically belong to China; they organize all sorts of provocations, making use of the so-called Huaqiao, Chinese immigrants who live in various countries in Asia, and among whose ranks Beijing recruits its own fifth column. It is appropriate to recall that over the past 20 years Beijing has made claims on its neighbors for a land area totaling roughly half that of China itself.

The Beijing leadership, along with NATO and the Republic of South Africa, is an active participant in whipping up tensions on the African Continent. Pretending to be a friend of Africa, Beijing in fact acts as an assistant to imperialist forces, as an enemy of the unity of the African peoples, an enemy of the struggle of the peoples of Africa for independence and freedom.

This was how it was during the events in Angola, when the Beijing leaders besmirched themselves by their hostile attitude toward a progressive regime and support for anti-people splittist bands. This is how it was during events in the Horn of Africa, when Beijing came out in support of the aggressor. This is how it was during the period of NATO intervention in Zaire, when Beijing not only supported this imperialist intervention but also actively urged support for those who were trying to force on the countries of Africa the creation of the so-called inter-African--to put it more plainly, anti-African--forces as a NATO weapon to combat African liberation movements with the hands of Africans themselves.

And what about the Near East? In this region too, where a sharp, tense struggle is in progress between the forces of national liberation and progress on the one hand, and the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction on the other, Beijing and the Arab peoples struggling for a just cause are on opposite sides of the barricades. The Beijing leaders have supported As-Sadat's capitulationist course for concluding, under U.S. patronage, a separate deal with the aggressor. The Cairo papers have published reports showing that China is ready to establish diplomatic relations with Israel, although it is known that not so long ago Chinese emissaires in the Near East countries were assuring the Arabs that they had no intention of establishing relations with Tel Aviv--no, not for a thousand years.

In brief, as we see, whatever part of the world you take, whatever international problem you consider, Beijing always and everywhere acts as an enemy of detente, tries to create or intensify hotbeds of tension, and sows distrust, discord and misunderstandings between states and peoples in order to slander socialism and undermine national liberation movements. From this there follows an appropriate choice of partners--the most reactionary militarist circles of imperialism; the NATO hawks, proclaiming at the top of their lungs that Beijing is the 16th member of this aggressive bloc; the West German revanchists and neofascists, the bloody Pinochet clique in Chile; the South African racists; subversive separatist groups on the territory of several countries in Asia--this is the company, if one can use the term, in which Beijing acts in the international field. A characteristic of Beijing politicians is their utter lack of principle. None other than Deng Xiaoping himself once proclaimed the following thesis: It doesn't matter if the cat is black or white, so long as it catches mice. Translated into the language of politics, this means a readiness--for the sake of achieving one's own self-interested great-power political aims--to associate with anyone at all, be they fascists or CIA agents; readiness at any moment to defame and raise a hue and cry against those whom only yesterday one was cynically calling friend and brother; this means betrayal and treachery towards the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The (?joy of spirit) with which Beijing alines itself with imperialist reaction and the enemies of detente of all sorts, and with which these in turn are attracted to Beijing was clearly shown during Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States. One of the conclusions drawn by observers commenting on the results of this visit is the very fact that Deng's visit played into the hands of those circles in the United States, the leading lights of the military-industrial complex, who have no interest in detente, who are against the favorable development of American-Soviet relations, who try to erect artificial barriers in the way of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks--those whom the U.S. Communist Party, in its statement in connection with Deng Xiaoping's visit, described as nuclear idiots.

The American press writes plainly that Deng Xiaoping, by his provocative statements, performed a service for the American hawks who, flying in the face of common sense, want to replace the policy of detente with a policy of confrontation, disarmament with saber-rattling, a course for curbing the arms race with a course for building up armaments. It is quite legitimate to pose the question now being raised by many observers: What is the final aim of Washington, when contradicting its own assertions that it is conducting a so-called balanced policy, it deliberately presented the Beijing emissary on American soil with such a broad platform for attacks on detente, for inflammatory anti-Soviet speeches, which, to put it mildly, do nothing to stabilize the international situation? This question is doubly legitimate against the background of the statement that the sides have common interests. This statement is included in the U.S.-PRC joint communique.

For the sake of objectivity one should say that the delight of the anti-Sovietists, who saw in Deng Xiaoping's trip the embodiment of their hopes for using China in the struggle against socialism, was not shared by many well-informed and sober-minded Western observers. Furthermore, several Western press organs, including those which can in no way be suspected of sympathy toward communism and the Soviet Union, are expressing considerable concern at the possible consequences for the United States of playing the notorious Chinese card and rapprochement with the Chinese hegemonists who preach the inevitability of war. These statements show that there is a confrontation going on in the United States between the militant forces and more moderate forces which support sober tendencies and views.

At the basis of these statements I think there lies an understanding, perhaps only partial and not thought out, and not clearly recognized by all, of the following incontrovertible truth: While Washington, pursuing its own political interests, is actively trying to play the Chinese card, Beijing is just as actively playing the American card. Furthermore, this game is fraught with the most serious consequences. If the United States and the NATO countries are not averse to making use of the difficulties which have arisen in Soviet-Chinese relations in their own interests, the Beijing leaders have something else in mind--to exacerbate to the limit relations between the USSR and the United States and to use this exacerbation by no means in American interests, but in their own interests. A Soviet-American confrontation, or better still, war--this is Beijing's passionate dream. It is to be hoped that those in the United States who would like to use Beijing for their own selfish political aims, based precisely on the anti-Soviet direction of its policy, will think seriously about this.

Beijing's political course, whose great-power hegemonistic schemes are no longer secret to anyone, is a course directed towards torpedoing detente, whipping up tension and bringing about military conflicts. This policy cuts across the desires and hopes of the peoples of all countries, including the Chinese people. It is potentially dangerous to the cause of peace. It is a threat to all.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER OUTSIDE MOSCOW

LD131310 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, now on leave outside Moscow, today had a talk with Foreign Minister of France Jean Francois-Poncet, now on an official visit to the Soviet Union. The talk was of a friendly character. It was devoted to major issues of Soviet-French relations in the light of the coming meeting in the Soviet Union between Leonid Brezhnev and President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Joint Report on Poncet Visit

LD131929 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1615 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

["Joint Report (soobshcheniye) on the Visit to the USSR by Jean Francois-Poncet, French Foreign Minister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 11-13 February, at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Talks took place between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet on a wide range of international problems and also on questions of the development of Soviet-French cooperation. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding. Special attention was paid to preparations for the talks between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, which, as has been agreed, will take place at the end of March this year in the Soviet Union. The ministers expressed the conviction that the latest Soviet-French meeting at the highest level will be a new considerable contribution to the further development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and France.

It was affirmed on both sides that in accordance with Soviet-French documents, the Soviet Union and France see the policy of detente as one of the major bases of their actions in Europe and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and France firmly intend to continue to do all they can to advance international detente and consider it of major importance that the implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act by all states participating in the all-European conference strengthen trust, cooperation and security between the states who were signatories to it. The talks between the ministers make it possible to state the agreement of the Soviet Union and France regarding the necessity of stepping up efforts to end the arms race and achieve real disarmament.

The ministers reviewed a number of topical international problems, including the situation in the Middle East, and also in some areas of Asia and Africa.

The ministers stressed the importance which both sides attach to the continuation and deepening of the political dialog between the Soviet Union and France, and also the strengthening of both countries' cooperation in economics, culture, science and technology.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks and stated their conviction of their usefulness for the development of Soviet-French relations. Jean Francois-Poncet invited Andrey Gromyko to pay an official visit to France. This invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Poncet Remarks on Departure

LD131930 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet, who left here for home today, told pressmen that he was deeply satisfied with the results of this important visit which took place in a favourable atmosphere. I had very profound and cordial talks with the Soviet leaders both on questions concerning bilateral relations and on basic international problems including the relaxation of tension and disarmament, implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the situation in Africa, Asia and in the Middle East, he said. We noted with satisfaction that France and the Soviet Union hold identical or similar views on such different issues.

The minister also said that preparatory work was done for the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. This visit, he said, will be paid at the invitation of the President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev towards the end of March. This will be a very important visit which will mark a new stage in the further development of Franco-Soviet relations.

FRG ALARMED OVER U.S. PLANS FOR 'NUCLEAR ESCALATION'

LD141031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Mikhaylov dispatch: "A Nuclear Palisade" under the rubric "Commentator's Column"]

[Text] Bonn--A discussion is underway in Bonn on the question of whether to yield to demands from across the ocean concerning the deployment of new nuclear missile weapons on West German soil, which undoubtedly is impossible to reconcile with the course toward detente and international cooperation.

Massive pressure is being exerted on the FRG from outside. U.S. General Haig, supreme commander, NATO allied forces, Europe, has joined the discussion and demanded the "modernization" of nuclear missile systems. D. Aaron, deputy assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, recently visited Bonn on a special mission. The theme of his talks was the plan for the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II missiles in the FRG.

This was quite recently passed off as simple "technical replacement," but in reality a qualitative change is scheduled. While the present Pershing-I missile has a range of 750 km, the range of the Pershing-II is 1,800 km. This means, as the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL writes, that it "could be launched against Soviet territory from the FRG."

In addition to plans for the deployment of new types of missiles, NATO maintains its plans to deploy neutron weapons on West German soil. Thus, the "renewal" of the missiles is essentially merely the start of nuclear escalation on FRG territory.

FRG ruling circles, primarily representatives of the Social Democratic Party [SPD], are increasingly alarmed over these plans, since they conceal a Pentagon plan to alter the correlation of nuclear arms in its own favor. [paragraph continues]

In this connection, H. Wehner, a prominent SPD figure, has drawn attention to the fact that the Soviet military potential is exclusively defensive. It was noted in the Bundestag, at a session of the SPD faction's Working Group on Foreign Policy and Security Policy Questions, that the scheduled "rearmament" will complicate the international situation.

The vast majority of the country's population is convinced that FRG policy must be determined exclusively by a desire to strengthen detente. No new nuclear missile palisades must be erected in the way of detente, and there is no reasonable alternative to detente.

SCHMIDT STRESSES RELATIONS WITH USSR OVER PRC TIES

LD131617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Bonn, 9 February, TASS--In connection with the U.S.-Chinese talks held in Washington, FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt has declared that relations with the Soviet Union are of "primary importance" for the FRG in comparison with FRG-PRC relations. As DPA reports, Schmidt made this statement in a speech at a meeting of the Social Democratic Party's Bundestag faction.

The chancellor also pointed out that he expounded this FRG viewpoint "most clearly" during his meeting on the island of Guadeloupe with U.S. President J. Carter, French President V. Giscard d'Estaing and British Prime Minister J. Callaghan.

RUBEN RECEIVES DANISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD131543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Untitled TASS report under rubric: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 6 February V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received a group of Social Democratic Party deputies of the Danish Folketing headed by party Deputy Chairman K. Olesen. Questions of the USSR Supreme Soviet's practical activity were broached during the conversation.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER SORSA TO PAY UNOFFICIAL VISIT

LD131708 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa of Finland is to pay an unofficial visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of February. He is to attend the ceremony inaugurating the second section of the pulp-and-paper complex in Svetogorsk (near Leningrad). It was reconstructed and enlarged with the participation of Finnish firms.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

Sanjabi Appointed Foreign Minister

LD131326 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Iran Mehdi Bazargan today announced the formation of the Provisional Government he heads. Karim Sanjabi, one of the leaders of the opposition to the shah regime, has been appointed foreign minister.

Other Ministers Named

LD131500 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--Prime Minister of Iran Mehdi Bazargan has presented today to the Islamic Revolutionary Council of the country several members of the Provisional Government. Among them Karim Sanjabi--foreign minister,

--Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed-Javadi--minister of the interior,
--Mostafa Katira'i--minister of housing construction and town building,
--Yusof Taheri Qazvin--minister of transport,
--Kazem Sami--minister of public health,
--Daryush Foruhar--minister of labour and social affairs;
--'Ali Akbar Mo'infar--minister of state for affairs of the planning and budget organisation.

Iranian Army Under Control

LD131444 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--The Voice of the Revolution Radio in Tehran has reported that the Provisional Revolutionary Government has the Iranian Army fully under its control. The Iranians, said the government statement, should treat the soldiers as their brothers and avoid any clashes in whatever form.

Moscow in Persian Comments

LD131522 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Soviet press has called recent events in Iran the highlight of the people's movement. This huge wave of the (?movement) toppled the Bakhtiar government which was appointed by the shah and was loyal to America. The Majlis elected during the shah's reign was dissolved. The Provisional Government led by Engineer Bazargan came to office and took charge of the country's affairs.

A shining victory of the Iranian people was achieved through active solidarity of all the country's national forces which internal reaction and imperialism failed to dismember and divide.

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The workers, government employees and religious leaders opposed to the regime struggled together under the unified slogan of eliminating despotism and rescuing the country from the evil attachment to imperialism.

Nureoddin Kiamuri, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh Party, alluded to the significance of this unity and said: The Tudeh Party fully supports the intentions of Ayatollah Khomeyni and supports the formation of the Provisional National Government to prepare the preliminaries of a referendum, the convening of the national constituent assembly and the formulation of a new constitution for a free and independent Iran and the proclamation of the Islamic republic. The unity and solidarity by all ranks of the national democratic movement enjoys such a glory that Iranian reaction's threat to arrest the Provisional Government headed by Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, the well-known political figure, failed to be realized.

Tudeh Party Statement

LD131753 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris, February 13, TASS--In its statement issued here the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh) stressed the necessity of guaranteeing "complete freedom to all political organizations without any political or ideological discrimination" in Iran.

The party demanded also the expulsion from Iran of American "advisers", annulment of "all military pacts", concluded by the shah regime. It urged the new government to pursue a policy of non-alignment.

The statement contains a demand to expell from administrative and executive posts the "corrupt leaders, followers of the treacherous shah regime", disband the shah's guard, to put on trial the shah, members of his family and closest aides.

Democratic Union Warns of Enemies

LD131108 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--Not all enemies of the revolution have yet been neutralised, says a statement of the Democratic Union of the People of Iran that has been distributed here. To ward off the punishing sword of the people many of them declare their support for the revolution. These forces, the document stresses, are waiting for a moment in order to come out against the revolution with the support of American imperialism. The Democratic Union of the People of Iran urged the revolutionary forces of the country to remain vigilant and to fight until full eradication of the vestiges of the despotic regime and designs of American imperialism, its internal and external agents.

PLO's 'Arafat, Muhsin Support Khomeyni

LD121650 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, February 12, TASS--Reports on the revolutionary events in Iran caused jubilation in Lebanon. In the capital, in Sayda, and in other cities of the country spontaneous demonstrations were held in support for the struggle of the Iranian people.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat congratulated the leader of the anti-shah opposition Ayatollah Khomeyni with the great victory, on behalf of the Palestinian revolution. A statement of the PLO official representative released by the Palestinian news agency Wafa says that the long sufferings of the Iranian people under the shah yoke have ended, monarchy has been deposed in Iran and another telling blow has been dealt to imperialist monopolies. The new stage in Iran's history, the statement says, will contribute to opening bright vistas for the Iranian people, strengthening its ties with the Palestinian revolution and other liberation forces.

The victory of the Iranian people, said the PLO Military Department head Zuhayr Muhsin represents a stern warning to traitors who at the expense of the interests of their peoples defend U.S. interests in the Middle East. This warning is above all addressed to the Egyptian President as-Sadat who is pursuing his separatist capitulatory course. This warning is also addressed to Oman's Sultan Qabus and other reactionary rulers in the Arab world. The victory of the Iranian people, Zuhayr Muhsin stressed, will bring about the fall of those regimes in the region which are closely connected with Zionism and U.S. imperialism. It inspires the peoples for a struggle against traitors and imperialism's gendarmes now in power in some countries.

TASS Cites Carter's Press Remarks

ID131813 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 13 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Washington, February 13, TASS--Addressing a press conference here, President J. Carter actually admitted that the U.S. line to save the shah regime in Iran has not justified itself. He noted that the U.S. Government would proceed from the necessity of maintaining relations with those "in control of the Government of Iran", and stand ready to work with them.

The President went out of his way to minimize the scope of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran and claimed that American involvement there was allegedly "minimal". In the meantime it is well known that several thousand American advisers were present in Iran at the height of the events there, who directed the actions of the monarchist institutions of power, including the Bakhtiari government.

Noting that he was against interference in the affairs of Iran and stood for the Iranian people's right to determine their future themselves, J. Carter claimed that the U.S. did not try to determine for the Iranian people who should be their leaders and what form of government they should have. If the United States really adhered to this principle, it is pointed out in political circles, the events in Iran would have long since taken another turn and they would cost the Iranian people much less sacrifices.

The news services note the further growth of anti-American sentiment in Iran. A correspondent of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL testifies that law-and-order detachments address only one question to foreigners stopped in the streets of Tehran: "Are you American?". People who reply in the affirmative are detained and taken to the local headquarters of the people's revolution. Thus, three American generals were arrested after the insurrectionists discovered an electronic spying station, belonging to the United States, at the Mehrabad Air Force Base.

The New York TIMES says that anti-American sentiment is very strong among the Khomeyni followers and the efforts of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to start a political dialogue with them were of no avail.

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The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reports that several thousand Americans would leave the country as soon as the borders of Iran were opened.

First Meeting of Provisional Government

LD141008 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 14, TASS--The first meeting of the Provisional Government of Iran was held this morning. It was presided over by Mehdi Bazargan.

The meeting adopted the decision on ending the general strike that was the main form of the struggle against the shah's regime and on resumption of work in all the spheres of the national economy. All plants, stores, schools and other enterprises and institutions must resume functioning from February 17. The committee on coordination of strikes that was in the lead of the strike movement in the past months is subordinate immediately to the Provisional Government and is directly responsible for resumption of work in all spheres of economy.

Khomeyni's Address to Nation

LD141028 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 14, TASS- The leader of the religious political movement in Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni made on Tuesday his first official address to the nation after the forming of the Provisional Government. Stressing that Iran is now living through the most important stage of its development, he urged the population to preserve unity and show vigilance against intrigues and provocative sorties of the pro-shah elements.

Armed Clashes in Tehran, Tabriz

LD140850 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 14, TASS--Clashes between different armed groupings continue in a number of areas of Tehran, suburbs of the capital and separate towns of the country. According to witnesses, there was an exchange of fire between the law-and-order service, formed by the Provisional Government, and opponents of the new regime.

The "Voice of the Iranian Revolution" radio reports an armed action of agents of the shah political police, SAVAK, in Tabriz who arranged in the town killings and arsons of public buildings. The provision general headquarters of the Armed Forces of Iran yesterday appealed to the army units to take urgent and effective measures to stop the provocative actions of pro-shah agents. A heavy exchange of fire flared up this morning in the area of the American Embassy in the capital of Iran. A spokesman of Ayatollah Khomeyni has reportedly said that American Marines, guarding the U.S. Embassy, are engaged in exchanging fire with "unknown persons".

Ayatollah Khomeyni's spokesman has said that measures are now being taken to stop the clashes in the area of the American Embassy.

Ardatovskiy Comments on Situation

LD140021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Former Prime Minister Bakhtiar was arrested in Tehran today. General Khosrowdad, paratroop commander and ardent monarchist, was also arrested. It has been announced that all the armed forces have expressed solidarity with the revolution and are under the Provisional Government's total control. In a message to the nation, Ayatollah Khomeyni stated that the dictatorial regime had been deposed. Here is IZVESTIYA observer Vadim Ardatovskiy:

From being the world's oldest monarchy, Iran has become the youngest republic. The anti-shah uprising has been victorious in Tehran and many other cities, although the seats of monarchists' resistance have not been suppressed everywhere. To achieve this will require days or even weeks. If one counts from the start of the first anti-shah demonstrations in Qom and Mashhad, then the number of victims are in the thousands. Can one forget, however, that in the past 25 years the shah eliminated and tortured in prisons more than 3 million people?

New national organs of power are now beginning work in the capital. Posts of deputies to Prime Minister Bazargan for the revolutionary affairs, for delegating power and for administrative questions have been created. The posts of the main ministers have been filled. Foreign Affairs will be headed by Sanjabi, general secretary of the National Front, representative of secular opposition.

Barricades are still in the streets of the capital; charred ruins are still smoldering. Normal activity has not yet been resumed in schools and hospitals, plants and oilfields. On the way to the start of restoring peaceful life there are many obstacles and there remain forces which will create even more of them. It should not be forgotten that the antishah movement had as its participants heterogeneous ideological and political forces. Internal and external reaction rely on creating conflict situations between them. Hints have already appeared that adherents of the shah and agents of certain (?imperialist) special services are counting on the so-called Chilean variation. According to this plan, economic chaos is created in the country--insufficient supply of essentials to the populace--and then a putsch will be prepared against the young and still weak new authority. Iran's democratic forces are not losing sight of this danger.

At the same time, more and more telegrams are coming into Tehran from foreign capitals about recognition of the Bazargan government. A few hours ago such a dispatch arrived from London. Iranian diplomats in their embassies are announcing their loyalty to the new authorities. An unusual situation has arisen in Morocco where all the staff of the embassy except the ambassador have come over to the side of Khomeyni. The ambassador is with the shah in the city of Marrakech.

The telegram of greetings from Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Prime Minister Bazargan was received with great satisfaction in Iran. It was regarded as evidence of the consistency of the Soviet Union's foreign policy based on the principles of equality, neighborliness, respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

AFP Falsely Reports Ponomarev's Speech

LD122058 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--In a 13-line report the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY outlined a speech by Boris Ponomarev to the electorate of the Kalinin region.

In it, with reference to TASS, the French agency stated that the speaker "welcomed the victory of socialism in Iran." Meanwhile, neither Boris Ponomarev's speech, nor the summary of that speech transmitted through TASS channels contained any such remarks.

Kozyakov Reviews U.S. Involvement

LD140140 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The people of Iran greeted with joy and enthusiasm the new Provisional Government headed by Mehdi Bazargan, who replaced Bakhtiar appointed by the shah. Thousands of Iranian students, diplomats and emigrants abroad have announced their support for the new government. Many countries have also officially recognized the new Iranian Government. Among them was the Soviet Union, which expressed its readiness to develop relations with Iran on the basis of equality, neighbourliness and respect for sovereignty and noninterference. As the events in Iran have shown once again, these principles of international relations are the ones that are just and viable. Any deviation from them, or attempts to impose one's will on other countries will sooner or later end up ingloriously. For many years, Washington has proceeded from the assumption that the Iranian people would eternally put up with a puppet regime set up by the CIA, the dominance of the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex and whatever other measures were taken to maintain and strengthen Iran's positions as a subordinate and vassal.

Here are just a few facts: American armaments firms--Boeing, Lockheed and Grumman--and the oil companies--Exxon, Gulf Oil and others--saw Iran as a source of cheap labor and rich resources. Their capital investments ran into the billions. The income Iran derived from selling its oil was supposed to be spent mainly on arms purchases from Boeing and Grumman. American military bases with tens of thousands of military advisers were situated in Iran. The country also had a share of CIA agents who helped set up the SAVAK police and taught them Nazi torture methods. This situation went so far that Washington was planning to buy government posts in the Iranian Government, including the job of prime minister. Former United States Ambassador in Iran Armin Meyer has said that the United States loaned Iran \$35 million on condition that the prime minister appointed would be the pro-American puppet Ali Amini, and he was indeed appointed.

According to the American press, the United States spent a total of over \$2 billion of taxpayers' money to supposedly aid Iran. However, U.S. dollars, capital and arms from the United States, and the repression by the local police, could not hold back the pressure of the liberation movement among broad sections of the Iranian people. Furthermore, this imperialist policy of the United States was one of the main reasons for the popular discontent and uprisings. Many Americans living in Iran often found leaflets under their doors with the question "Do you know why Iranians hate you? Iranians are rebelling against their oppressors. You are directly involved in robbing this country. The shah is a puppet of the United States and is acting under the direction of the United States, and that's why we Iranians feel you are our enemies."

Such statements may not have been very sophisticated, but they explain the essence of U.S. policy in Iran. This policy was not the result of mythical Soviet intrigues or Moscow radio programs, as Washington tries to claim in its version of the Iranian events. The truth is that the people of Iran were determined to do away with foreign interference in their affairs and to become the true masters of their country.

This was why the popular uprising in Iran took on a clearly anti-American tone. This fact cannot help but concern the U.S. public, especially since Washington's policy in Iran was no exception. The same policy is followed in support of a number of other unpopular regimes in order to protect big business and the Pentagon, and there are no signs coming from Washington of changes in this policy.

Presently, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown is visiting several of Iran's neighbors. The aim is to insure American military presence in other countries. The Washington POST has clearly commented that Brown's visits indicate that the Carter administration is planning to increase its military aid in the Middle East and Africa. Efforts are also being made to plan other military actions in relation to Iran. According to the press, the Pentagon has sent helicopters and the Marines to areas near Iran. In general, U.S. leaders are continuing to counterpose American military might and interference against the people's desire for freedom and independence, despite the lessons learned in Iran.

Egyptian Article on Iran Scored

LD090023 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Cairo's AL-AKHBAR yesterday published an article by its editorial staff on Iranian events. The article warns the Iranian people of the dangers threatening them by Ayatollah Khomeyni's appointment of a new government. In attempting to intimidate the Iranians, AL-AKHBAR says that this means that the Iranian crisis has entered a very serious stage. But what does the Cairo paper mean?

Does it mean that the U.S. imperialist circles are prepared to do anything including sparking the fire of civil war to save its position in Iran against which the Iranian people have risen? No. The Cairo paper is trying to frighten the Iranian people with the communist threat. How similar these fabrications are to those which fill the U.S. press. But is there anything in this that is surprising?

AL-AKHBAR, acting, it seems, on instructions by the Egyptian leadership, the new U.S. ally in the Middle East, is trying to shift the eyes of the Iranian people away from the struggle against the actual dangers threatening them and to help the U.S. propaganda play up the anticommunist campaign in Iran.

In this respect, one must cite the statement by Ayatollah Taleqani, the influential figure in Tehran, to the press. He said that in their struggle against the shah's despotic regime, the communists have sacrificed their lives and suffered torture at the hands of the secret police and imprisonment for long years. Ayatollah Taleqani said: For this reason there is no doubt that despite our ideological differences, we are united in struggle.

This is the opinion of one of the prominent leaders of the Iranian people's demonstrations, gentlemen of the newspaper AL-AKHBAR.

13 Feb Situation Report

LD131844 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--The prime minister of the last shah government Shahpur Bakhtiar was arrested in Tehran today.

Arrested also was General M. Khosrowdad, commander of the airborne troops, a rabid monarchist, who is known for his cruel treatment of shah opponents. All senior officers of the army, air force and navy have been ordered to report immediately to Tehran, and all officers and men, who left their military units in recent months, to return to the barracks. It has been announced that all the armed forces have solidarized with the revolution and are under complete control of the Provisional Government. In view of this, the headquarters of the insurrection has urged the armed insurgent units to lift the blockade of military units and garrisons.

In his appeal to the nation, Ayatollah Khomeyni said that the dictatorial regime was deposed and the victory of the revolution was near. He demanded that all attempts of "opportunistic elements" to save the remnants of the rotten shah regime should be cut short resolutely.

The pressmen were given an opportunity to meet several arrested former functionaries of the shah regime, including ex-Prime Minister Hoveyda and head of the disbanded secret political police (SAVAK) Nasiri. Replying to the questions of pressmen in the course of a televised interview, they made clumsy attempts to blame each other for the crimes committed against the people. I. Yazdi, deputy premier of the Provisional Government in charge of revolutionary affairs, said that these and other high-ranking officials of the shah regime would be tried by a revolutionary court.

In their statements the leaders of the popular movement stress that the transfer of power to the Provisional Government marked only the end of the first stage of the anti-monarchist and anti-imperialist revolution, that the task of building a free and democratic society in the country assumed priority importance on the next stage of its development. They realise that the efforts towards this end will run up against a vehement resistance of the external and internal enemies of the Iranian people.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S TRIP CONTINUES

TASS Notes Jackson on Brown Tour

LD122131 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 12, TASS--In view of the fact that Iran, swept by a popular uprising, can no longer play the part of a policeman guarding U.S. strategic interests in the Middle East, official Washington is looking for a replacement among other countries of the region. This has been strikingly evidenced, in addition to other signs, by a statement from Senator Henry Jackson, usually well informed of the American administration's designs.

Appearing on a TV programme broadcast by the CBS company, he frankly stated that the current voyage by the U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown in connected with the United States' intention to set up a pro-American bloc in the Middle East area, comprising Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia. The role of the U.S., he said, will be to finance such a bloc and supply its participants with all the armaments enabling them to oppose "any adversary" in that area. Jackson insisted on concluding an agreement of joint defence by the U.S. allies in the Middle East to safeguard the West's oil interests.

According to reports from Riyadh, U.S. Defence Secretary Brown held talks with Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia and the defence and airforce minister, Prince Sultan. The meetings were held behind closed doors.

It is informed press quarters point out that Washington's emissary urged the Saudi leaders to show a favourable attitude to the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal and expand financial support to such countries as Egypt, the Yemeni Arab Republic and Oman. However, as one of the Pentagon officials accompanying Brown admitted, Saudi Arabia has no intention to assume the role of a policeman in the Persian Gulf area.

Kuwait, February 12, TASS--The interests of the peoples of the Arab countries the American defence secretary intends to visit and the interests of the USA are far from identical, writes the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN in connection with statements by Pentagon spokesmen to the effect that the U.S. intends to protect its interests in the Middle East. The peoples are capable of frustrating any machinations by American imperialism and the U.S. is powerless before them, the paper points out.

Plans for New Military Grouping

LD132130 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 13, TASS--The United States began knocking together a new military alliance in the Middle East. It is this aim, according to local press, that is pursued by the U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown during his visit to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt. The NEWSWEEK magazine writes that Washington is assigning to these countries the role of a new anti-communist alliance in the Middle East.

According to newspaper NEWSDAY this bloc is called upon to compensate to the United States the loss of Iran whose shah regime served as the guarantor of the U.S. military and economic interests in the Middle East. In this connection Harold Brown's trip is considered in Washington as a most important diplomatic mission by the United States, the newspaper points out.

Washington, writes the influential journal BUSINESS WEEK is attempting to create an unprecedented military coalition in the Middle East. With reference to the opinion of an official representative of the U.S. Government, the journal writes that the coalition is to be supported by the money of Saudi Arabia and the human resources of Egypt.

The United States is also trying to draw North Yemen and Sudan into the orbit of the projected military bloc to be based on Saudi petrodollars, Egyptian cannon fodder and U.S. weapons. Saudi Arabia is also proposing Oman and Somalia as "prospective allies," according to newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

According to WALL STREET JOURNAL, during Brown's negotiations agreement was reached that the United States will supply major consignments of weapons to Saudi Arabia's allies, with that country footing the bill to the tune of 300 million dollars. Under the arrangement, North Yemen will get modern fighters, transport aircraft, tanks and armoured vehicles. The United States, the WALL STREET JOURNAL stresses, has already begun the procedure of taking the deal through Congress.

Large batches of sophisticated weapons are planned to be supplied to Sudan, writes New York TIMES. The newspaper also points out that one of the tasks pursued by Brown is to expand and modernize the U.S. naval base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean as well as to create a mobile strike task-force of U.S. paratroopers. In (?the designs) of the U.S. military, the task force is to fill the role of a "troubleshooter" which should be ready to carry out, at the first call from reactionary regimes, to be dropped in any Middle East country threatened with popular uprisings.

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The mission of the U.S. defence secretary marks the beginning of what the BUSINESS WEEK has described as a new U.S. geopolitical game in the Middle East which increases the danger of military confrontations in this highly explosive area of the world.

Arab Comment on Brown Tour

LD132119 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown is making a tour of the Middle East countries to explain the so-called new American strategic policy in that region. Mr Brown has already toured Saudi Arabia and Jordan. He is now having talks with Israeli leaders and will then go to Egypt. Some details about the concern in the Arab world over his tour from a TASS correspondent in the Middle East:

The tour is linked in Arab political circles with two aspects of the U.S. policies in the region. First, an effort to build a new military bloc in the region that would perform the police functions for American imperialism in the area. That effort has undoubtedly been prompted by the recent developments in Iran which the United States has been regarding for many years as its major military outpost in the Near and Middle East. Secondly, Washington tries to exert further pressure on the Arabs pending resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks. Newspapers report that during the talks with Saudi Arabian officials Mr Brown called on them to favorably treat the Egyptian-Israeli separatist deal and to expand financial aid to Egypt and Oman.

On the one hand, Brown attempted to intimidate Saudi Arabia with what he called a communist threat and on the other promised to increase deliveries of American arms. The reaction of the Saudi Arabian leaders to the call of the Pentagon chief was rather cool. In the opinion of the Arab public, in the talk about a so called Soviet threat American diplomacy seeks to divert the attention of the Arabs from the separatist deal between Egypt and Israel still in a state of preparation. Arab observers feel that the United States continues to assign Israel the role of a chief military force in its Middle East strategy.

During talks in Israel Secretary Brown is negotiating the building of two more airfields for the Israeli Air Force in the Negev Desert. That construction will be carried out within the framework of what will be known as a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Commenting on the tour of the American defense secretary, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL WATAN warns that the purposes of the tour are anti-Arab. The paper calls on the Arabs to be on the lookout with regards to American plans in the Middle East.

NEW MIDEAST TALKS ROUND A MANEUVER IN RESPONSE TO IRAN

LD131525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent's dispatch: "Why They Are Hurrying the Deal"]

[Text] New York, February 9--The Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers have been invited to the United States for a new round of talks. The talks will take place at Camp David where, under Carter's aegis, foundations for an Israeli-Egyptian deal were laid. The implication is that the "Camp David spirit," which floats around within the walls of the U.S. President's country residence, will ultimately materialize in the treaty's final draft.

Today, on the eve of the talks' resumption, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown begins a 10-day visit to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt and Israel.

Washington is in a hurry. "Time is of the essence," writes the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. "It has changed the situation in the Near East and has again raised the question of Arab oil as a most acute issue." Indeed, the events in Iran have altered the situation and have emphasized the acuteness of the Near East problem.

This applies above all to Israel. The United States, which always supported and does support Tel Aviv's aggressive course, sees Iranian events as a direct threat to Israel. It is a question of both cessation of Iranian oil deliveries to Tel Aviv and also of the overall political situation, in which Iran is no longer a counterbalance to Syria and Iraq.

People here believe that U.S. diplomatic efforts are aimed at insuring that Saudi Arabia takes over the role which Iran played until recently. Unconcealed pressure is already being brought to bear on Riyadh. As Senator Church, new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, recently declared, "now is precisely the right time to tell Saudi Arabia that the 'special relationship' with the United States cannot be a one-way street."

So the new Camp David meeting is a maneuver being carried out in connection with the changes in the Near East region, where the policy of the United States and its allies is patently failing.

West Bank Autonomy Plan Criticized

LD112258 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 10, TASS--Now that another round of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks is about to be started, Tel Aviv made it clear again that its deal with Cairo has nothing in common with the effort to achieve an all-embracing Middle East settlement.

A report of the special ministerial committee was published in Israel. It sets out the main provisions of the Begin government's plan of the so-called "autonomy" in the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza sector.

According to the commission's report, the (?Israeli) occupation regime must be preserved in the afore-mentioned Arab territories even after the "autonomy" is established there. The Israeli Army and special services will be ensuring "security" in these areas. Israelis will preserve the right to set up their militarized settlements there, to use natural resources, specifically water resources, without any control. The Israeli military authorities will be exercising strict censorship of local Arab press.

As to "local self-government" bodies which Tel Aviv intends to form of Palestinian traitors, they will have purely representative functions. They will not even have the right to issue certificates to local dwellers.

The ministerial commission declared cynically that the main aim of such an "autonomy" is to prevent formation of an independent Palestinian state.

Proclaiming by Tel Aviv of specific features of the plan of "autonomy" of the Western Bank and Gaza reveals the expansionist essence of the policy of Israeli "hawks" and also shows in full measure the scopes of betrayal committed by the Egyptian leadership that formed a disgraceful collusion with Israel. This document contradicts the assertions of Egyptian propaganda that Cairo seeks to "link" the signing of the treaty with Israel with solution of the Palestinian problem.

The policy of antiarab deals with the aggressor which is being conducted by Cairo causes lawful indignation of Arab states, of progressive forces of the whole world. It is only outright reactionary circles that applaude this policy.

Thus, according to reports from Cairo the leader of the so-called "anticommunist league" of Malta presented to As-Sadat a gold medal of peace. At the presentation ceremony he stressed that the Egyptian president was given the award of anti-communists for cooperation with Israel.

Beirut, February 10, TASS--The weekly AL WATAN AL-ARABI stresses that the United States invited Egypt and Israel to take part in a new round of separate talks only after it received from the sides firm assurances of their readiness to promote the speediest signing of the treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv. The United States hopes, the weekly writes, that Egypt will be more pliant and in this light believes that the prospects for signing this treaty are now favourable as never before. The White House promised to As-Sadat, AL-WATAN AL-ARABI writes, that the United States will supply Egypt with the necessary amount of oil if Arab states take economic sanctions against it and stop deliveries of fuel.

Moscow Arabic Commentary

LD121846 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Events in Iran and the Second Camp David Conference"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Both Israel and Egypt have officially accepted an invitation from President Carter's administration to participate in a fresh round of talks at Camp David. It has been announced that the talks will be held at foreign ministers' level.

However, Cairo is to send its prime minister to Camp David. The Egyptian propaganda explains this by referring to the importance attached by official Cairo to the talks. For his part, President Carter stressed in his recent press conference that the Camp David talks will be held in secrecy. In other words the press, unlike last year, will not be told about the nature and substance of the talks by the leaders of the United States, Egypt and Israel. Elaborating on Washington's desire in this regard, President Carter said that in order to achieve success in the talks an atmosphere of maximum courtesy should be secured. President Carter then (?referred) to the first Camp David experience.

As is known, the United States and Israel then secured from Egypt considerable concessions. U.S. Secretary of State Vance and Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan are apparently this time set on exerting strong pressure on the Egyptian prime minister to remove any obstacles, even (?formal) ones, from the road to a final drafting of a separate deal.

Most press observers in the Arab world and the United States itself emphasize the fact that Washington's hurry concerning a separate deal between Egypt and Israel is dictated by events now taking place in Iran. These events have produced a great fear among U.S. ruling circles, which see them as a danger threatening their imperialist positions in the entire Middle East region. For this reason they want, while possible, to strengthen their positions by helping the Egyptian president through the signing of a separate treaty as soon as possible.

With this end in view, a new meeting is to be held in Camp David. The Beirut AL-LIWA stressed, in this regard, that it is now fully clear that Washington has cast Egypt in the role of a gendarme in the Arab world and Africa and is trying to turn Egypt, instead of Iran, into the second protector, after Israel, of U.S. interests in the Middle East.

U.S. Specialists Criticize Policy

LD132052 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 13, TASS--Prominent U.S. specialists on Middle East problems have come out with criticisms of the U.S. policy in the Middle East which runs against the legitimate interests of the Arab peoples who have become victims of Israel's aggressive course. In a series of articles published in FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine they stressed that the separate agreements elaborated at Camp David under the patronage of Washington are seriously obstructing an overall settlement in the area. "The Israeli-Egyptian separate negotiations have not brought peace to the Middle East," writes Campbell, member of the Council of Foreign Relations. The heart of the entire Arab-Israeli problem, he stresses, is the Palestinian issue. However, all the three Camp David negotiations participants--Israel, Egypt and the United States, Campbell points out, have completely neglected the future of the Palestinians. The Camp David formula, thus, does not provide for a settlement of the Palestinian problem or the achievement of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The Camp David accords, points out Professor of Oxford University H. Bull, have not brought about the expected Israeli-Egyptian "peace treaty" and the resulting deadlock has further complicated the already dangerous developments in the U.S. relations with Middle East countries producing oil. These agreements, he says, do not lead to an Arab-Israeli settlement, to say nothing about a lasting peace between Egypt and Israel. On the contrary, they can only make more difficult the settlement of many problems still outstanding between the Arabs and Israel.

The Camp David accords, it is further pointed out, are fraught with a serious danger to peace and stability in the Middle East. They do not provide for a search for a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict through convening the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all the parties concerned and represent a departure from the joint Soviet-U.S. statement on the Middle East of October 1, 1977. That is why these agreements are justifiably considered by many Arab countries as a cover for signing a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, which will supersede a genuine settlement of the situation in the Middle East. The Soviet Union as co-chairman of the Geneva conference and the Arab countries artificially excluded from the settlement process have every reason to oppose the accords concluded at Camp David, the author sums up.

The United States, says S. Hoffmann, professor of Harvard University, utilizes the Camp David deal and sales of arms to Egypt and Saudi Arabia as a means to preserve U.S. influence in the Middle East region. In his opinion, the negotiations between Israel and Egypt under the U.S. aegis leave aside the major problems of the Middle East settlement creating only an illusion of peace.

IZVESTIYA ON NEW ISRAELI CAMPAIGN AGAINST PALESTINIANS

LD091705 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 8 February Morning Edition on page 5 publishes a 1,100-word Beirut report by correspondent Ye. Korshunov under the heading "Impotence of the Occupiers," describing a "new wave of terror by the Israeli occupiers" against Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories. This "terror," together with the Israeli "offensive against the Palestinian press," is part of a "campaign to suppress the population of the Arab territories which Israel has seized, who are daily stepping up their struggle against the occupier and against the Camp David plot," Korshunov says.

TURKEY REFUSES TO ACCEPT U.S. MARINES EN ROUTE TO IRAN

LD121634 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, February 12, TASS--The Turkish Government has refused to accept here a party of U.S. Marines to be sent to Iran by the U.S. administration "to protect the American Embassy."

The official statement by the Turkish foreign minister says that "it is out of question for U.S. Marines to come to Turkey in order to be dispatched to Iran."

TURKISH PRIME MINISTER TO PROMOTE TIES WITH USSR

LD102344 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 2100 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Turkish prime minister has said his government will continue to promote relations with the USSR and other socialist countries in a statement to a Radio Moscow correspondent. He called for deepening of detente and said this year is of great importance to Turkey which now faces a number of economic and political problems.

MOSCOW BLASTS ANTI-SOVIETISM OF NAP LEADER TURKES

LD102156 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Excerpts] Like other Soviet journalists, I often listen to and read about statements by foreign political figures about our country and reports and commentaries on the subject in the press. Those who consider it their duty to tell the truth and write about it appraise life in the Soviet Union and the peace-loving policy of our government in an objective manner. Often, people with earlier prejudices about the Soviet Union shed them after having visited the Soviet Union.

There are, however, certain people in the capitalist world who have chosen anti-Sovietism as their political credo and refuse to see, hear, or comprehend the facts. These people keep harping upon such hackneyed and worn themes as the Soviet threat, the Soviet policy of expansionism and so forth. It appears that Alparslan Turkes, the leader of the Nationalist Action Party [NAP], is one of these people.

Turkes' anti-Soviet views are a secret to no one, but in his recent interview with HERGUN, he has gone unexpectedly too far.

People like Turkes are not pleased by the establishment and development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey. There is nothing surprising in this: Turkes is the leader of a party whose members overtly (?subscribe) to fascist views.

This party backs the capitalists supported by the United States. The culprit for the bloody acts of violence against democratic forces in Turkey is, primarily, this party once again. At the initiative of the NAP and Turkes, groups of fascist terrorists called commandos have been set up in Turkey. They are given paramilitary training in special camps and then sent to use their murderous skills against progressive intellectuals, students, militant workers and others. In a recent interview with the West German publication DER SPIEGEL, Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit accused Turkes and those sharing his outlook of conducting rightist terror.

A secret report prepared by the Gestapo in its time points out that young Turkes, who collaborated with the German secret police, sympathized with Hitler. (?Foreign) and Turkish papers point out that Turkes now has connections with the CIA.

As the saying goes, he who walks around with the lame learns to limp. Would a man like Turkes, with such views and connections, talk about the Soviet Union in a peace-loving manner? Of course not. Nor does Turkes say otherwise. Turkes is the overt ideological enemy of the Soviet land. At the same time, Turkes is the enemy of the Turkish people for Turkes' anti-Sovietism is aimed at preventing the further development of Turkish-Soviet friendly relations that are in the interests not only of Soviet citizens but of millions of Turkish citizens.

CARTER REMARKS ON CYPRUS PROBLEM CRITICIZED IN LOCAL PRESS

LD131039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov report: "Rebuffing Interference"]

[Text] Nicosia, 6 February--The local press is sharply criticizing the provisions in the U.S. President's message to Congress relating to Cyprus. The newspapers point out that the U.S. President's statements on this issue undermine the efforts now being made to bring the two communities' positions closer together and justify foreign interference in Cyprus' affairs.

The largest Cypriot newspaper, O FILELEVTHEROS, points out that the message distorts the real situation in Cyprus and prejudices the UN secretary general's initiative on reopening negotiations between the communities. The newspaper ELEVTHERI KIPROS writes that the United States is encouraging attempts to maintain the abnormal situation on the island.

The press reports statements by a Cypriot Government representative that the government's position regarding the resumption of negotiations remains unchanged. Foreign Minister N. Rolandhis invited the U.S. ambassador in Nicosia to call on him and voiced the Cypriot Government's extreme surprise at the way in which J. Carter's message presented the state of affairs on the island.

The newspaper KHARAVYI, organ of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Central Committee, writes that in defending its plan, which has been rejected by the republic's progressive forces, and in attempting to again impose it on the Cypriots, the United States is seeking to begin consideration of the Cyprus crisis outside the United Nations. It wants to resolve the Cyprus problem within the NATO framework. But the United States and NATO are interested not in the just settlement of the crisis but in the defense of their interests in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Cypriots, KHARAVYI states, oppose imperialist interference in their internal affairs.

Cyprus Foreign Minister's Statement

LD101828 Moscow TASS in English 17⁴⁵ GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

["The Way of Settling Cyprus Problem"--TASS headline]

[Text] Nicosia, February 10, TASS--The Government of Cyprus believes that intercommunal talks are the best way to solve the Cyprus problem, Foreign Minister N. Rolandhis of Cyprus said in an interview with Yugoslav television. That was the reason, he said, why the Greek-Cypriot side supported the proposals of the U.N. secretary-general for the resumption of talks. It is only the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus and accords between the leaders of the two communities of the island that can serve as the basis for such talks, he stressed.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

H 1

MENGISTU RECEIVES NKOMO, MUGABE FOR TALKS ON RHODESIA

LD130836 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 13, TASS--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam received leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe. They informed the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the developments in Rhodesia, pointing out that units of the front strike blows at the racists near Salisbury. During the meeting, confidence was expressed that the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people will end in the complete victory and that the Salisbury racist regime is nearing a fiasco.

SWAPO STATEMENT OUTLINES POSITION ON IMPLEMENTING UN PLAN

LD131516 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Luanda, February 13, TASS--SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, sharply rejects the conditions presented by the South African racists for the adoption of the United Nations plan on a solution to the Namibian problem. This has been emphasized in a statement, circulated here by SWAPO, on the results of the talks in the Angolan capital between President of the liberation organization Sam Nujoma and the special representative of the U.N. secretary general in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari.

The authorities of the Republic of South Africa, the document points out, demand that the SWAPO troops be withdrawn from Namibian territory during the preparation and the holding of the elections. At the same time Pretoria insists on a revision of the deadlines, proposed in the U.N. plan, for the withdrawal of the South African troops from illegally-occupied Namibian territory. The racist regime also advances other demands.

Acceptance of these conditions, the statement emphasizes, would mean an essential modification of the U.N. plan for a solution of the Namibian problem. SWAPO reaffirms its resolve to continue cooperation with the United Nations in the implementation of the plan for the decolonization of Namibia.

Another document, issued by the organization here earlier, calls for the expulsion of the counterrevolutionary UNITA and FNLA gangs and also of all foreign mercenaries from Namibian territory. SWAPO, the document stresses, emphatically rejects attempts by the Republic of South Africa to include units from member-countries of the aggressive NATO bloc, the allies of the South African racists, in the U.N. force called upon to maintain order during the elections.

UGANDAN SPOKESMAN ON U.S. SUPPORT OF DESPOTIC, RACIST REGIMES

LD131258 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kampala, February 13, TASS--The foreign policy of the United States, as hitherto, serves the selfish interests of American imperialism, which seeks to perpetuate the exploitation of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, a spokesman of the Government of Uganda said here. He criticized the hypocritical United States campaign in "defence of human rights." What defence of human rights can Washington speak of when it does not hesitate to proclaim an unfair economic embargo against countries that are fighting for political and economic independence and simultaneously openly supports despotic and racist regimes, especially in the south of Africa, and collaborates with them, the spokesman of the Ugandan Government emphasized.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
S O U T H A S I A

J 1

INDIAN AMBASSADOR DELIVERS DESAI MESSAGE TO KOSYGIN

LD131712 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--Today, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin India's Ambassador to the USSR Inder Kumar Gujral who delivered to him a message from India's Prime Minister Morarji Desai. Aleksey Kosygin and Inder Kumar Gujral held a friendly discussion during which they touched on some problems of Soviet-Indian relations of mutual interest.

KOSYGIN TO VISIT INDIA EARLY NEXT MONTH

LD092252 Moscow TASS in English 2207 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 10, TASS--The Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin is to pay an official friendly visit to India in the first half of March at the invitation of the Indian Government.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES TIES WITH USSR

LD120931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Shurygin report: "Tested by Time"]

[Text] Delhi, 3 February--In an interview for the weekly BLITZ Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee stated that nonalignment is the Indian Government's unchanging foreign policy course. This means, he said, that India will consistently struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, against forces which try to establish economic domination in other countries.

Indian-Soviet friendship, the minister said, has stood the test of time. The USSR played an important part in India's creation of its own industrial base. In the last 2 years India's friendly ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have expanded. A long-term cooperation program between India and the Soviet Union has been elaborated.

PRAVDA EXAMINES PRESENT STATE OF PRC-INDIAN RELATIONS

LD131205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Delhi, February--Alarming news is coming from the northeastern regions of India about increased activity by separatists supported and armed by the Beijing secret services. They are attacking not only military and police posts but also villages. Over 50 peaceful inhabitants were killed and many were injured, as a result of one such attack in January in the Sibsagar region. The attacked villages were set on fire. In the Indian states of Assam and Nagaland thousands of peaceful inhabitants have been forced to leave their homes and seek refuge in refugee camps specially organized by the government.

UPI reports that the army and police and local self-defense units are taking active steps to render harmless the bandits from the Naga tribes. Captured separatists do not hide the fact that they have undergone special training in secret camps in China, whence they were sent into Indian territory.

"The development of the situation in India's northeastern states on the border with China gives no grounds for optimism," Col R. Ram Rao writes in LINK magazine. "The Chinese are continuing to support various separatist elements there. Their aim is to create several small states dependent on Beijing in this region." "China is giving aid to the insurgents in Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and several regions of Assam and West Bengal," the weekly DEMOCRATIC WORLD states. "The recent bloody clashes on the border between Nagaland and Assam show that Beijing is giving massive aid to elements in the northeast hostile to India. It is well known," the author of the article continues, "that hundreds of Manipur people have undergone military training in Tibet and returned to India recently carrying sophisticated weapons." "China is also conducting inflammatory activity in Bhutan," BLITZ magazine writes, "Pushing it to abrogate the 1949 Indian-Bhutan treaty under which India is responsible for Bhutan's defense and foreign relations."

Beijing's overt support for the Indian separatists is gross interference in the internal affairs of the neighboring state. But this is only one of China's numerous unfriendly actions against India. Let us recall that relations between India and China were sharply aggravated after the 1962 Indian-Chinese armed border conflict as a result of which, the Indians believe, China seized and continues to hold 36,000 square km of Indian territory. Since then Beijing has invariably held an anti-Indian position on virtually all questions concerning India's national interests.

People here believe that the most serious problem is China's return of the Indian territories it is occupying. India's principled position on this issue is defined by the resolution adopted by the Indian Parliament in 1962, which rules out any compromises on this issue. Speaking in Madras the Indian prime minister recently stated again that there cannot be truly friendly relations between India and China until the question of the Indian territories occupied by China is justly resolved.

As for China, people there are so far only speaking of the "extraordinary difficulty" of resolving this question and saying that it is essential first to create an atmosphere of trust and so forth. But under cover of this verbal screen military preparations are underway on the Indian territory occupied by Beijing. Thus the construction of strategic roads has been begun in the Aksai-Chin region.

Beijing is also continuing to build up its military potential in Tibet. Not only is a gasoline pipeline being laid there but munitions and ammunition are also being stored in quantities which, according to specialists' estimates, now amount to a 2 months' stock for 20 divisions "in the event of war." India is also worried by China's rearmament with the blatant assistance of the West. "The Karakoram highway," Ravi (Rikhi), military commentator of the TIMES OF INDIA newspaper, writes, "not only gives China access to the Indian Ocean through the port of Karachi but also enables it to concentrate up to 36 divisions rapidly on the border with India."

The democratic Indian press is drawing attention to the danger to the cause of peace presented by the expansionist great-power foreign policy of the present Chinese leadership.

"Beijing now appears to the peoples of the world as the direct partner of imperialism and extreme rightwing reaction in their struggle against the forces of socialism, the national liberation movement, and peace throughout the world," a resolution of the Communist Party of India Central Executive Committee states. "The Chinese leaders' anti-Sovietism serves merely to hide the pursuit of a great-power chauvinist expansionist policy in Asia."

An India which is strong economically and militarily and which pursues an independent foreign policy course is not part of the geographical plans of Washington and Beijing, the weekly LINK writes. The fact is, well-known Indian journalist (Girish Matkhar) develops this idea in a pamphlet titled "Delhi-Beijing," that the Chinese have never acknowledged India's right to pursue an independent policy. Even at the best of times, in Indian-Chinese relations, India has been only a "junior partner" to them.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

It remains to be added that, despite Beijing's subversive activity against India and the constant attempts to hinder the process of relaxation of tension and the establishment of good neighborly cooperation in South Asia, these provocative actions are failing. Moreover, they are meeting with sharp and growing criticism from the public both of the largest country of this region--India--and of the other South Asian states.

U.S. INCLUDES INDIA IN NEW STRATEGIC PLAN IN ASIA

LD132342 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Boris Sergeyev commentary]

[Text] The United States continues to interfere in Iran's internal affairs in an attempt to turn the course of events in its favor. At the same time the American press states that the Pentagon and the American State Department are now seeking new military strongholds in [words indistinct]. Fully in keeping with the so-called island strategy [several words indistinct] the endless expanses of the Indian Ocean, especially to that (?part of it) where there lies the small island of Diego Garcia with an area of 28 square kilometers. Although the island is small the American military has managed to place many installations on it. An airstrip 3.5 kilometers long can accept any aircraft, including strategic B-52 bombers. A deep lagoon has been chosen as a convenient site for the docking of military aircraft carriers and submarines. There are also depots of nuclear weapons and other munitions on the island, tanks with fuel and stations for remote communications and electronic surveillance.

Everything seems to indicate that after all their troubles in Iran the American military can see particularly well the merits of Diego Garcia. And yet, despite all these merits, the island bases have certain shortcomings as Americans see it. The main drawback is that the bases will hardly be able to accommodate the large amounts of bombs stockpiled in Iran. Besides, the bases are not near enough, as Washington would like them to be to the areas that [word indistinct] America with their natural resources and the chance to keep control over political events in countries of west and South Asia.

The New York TIMES said recently that specialists on South Asian problems at the U.S. State Department claim the Iranian crisis gives extra importance to India, and may enable the American Government to establish new special relations with Delhi which will lead to India playing a more important role in promoting security in the Indian Ocean zone. It is obvious that Washington was [word indistinct] by such a view of India when it tried to put pressure on it to get permission for flights over Indian territory by American reconnaissance planes (R3 Orion) based on Diego Garcia.

Another opening shot in the efforts by the Pentagon to get access to Indian territory was the desire to get permission for refuelling or reconnaissance planes in Calcutta. To add to this, earlier known acts such as the secret installation by the CIA of nuclear devices the Himalayas and deployment of [word indistinct] buoys near the Andaman Islands, one gets a fuller picture. This picture indicates continuing the intensifying attempts of American strategists to include India in the new military plans of the Pentagon in Asia.

STAY IN EXECUTION OF PAKISTAN'S ALI BHUTTO REPORTED

LD140752 Moscow TASS in English 0737 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Rawalpindi, February 14, TASS--The Pakistan Supreme Court has taken a decision to consider on February 24 a petition against the death sentence on former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is thus stayed.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN TRADE UNIONISTS HOLD TALKS WITH AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV

LD131313 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] Talks between AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev and a delegation of the Afghan trade unions central board headed by Board Chairman Muhammad (Akbar Shafak), which has arrived in Moscow, took place on 7 February.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of the work of both countries' trade unions, Soviet-Afghan trade union ties and the situation in the international trade union movement.

It was noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of good-neighborliness and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan accord with the fundamental interests of both countries' working people. On this basis both sides consider it necessary to establish and develop ties of friendship between the Afghan trade union movement and Soviet trade unions.

The Afghan side extended an invitation to the AUCCTU to send a Soviet delegation to Afghanistan to familiarize itself with trade union life in the country and to elaborate specific measures for developing bilateral ties and cooperation.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI ARRIVES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD131740 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 13, TASS--Foreign Minister of Iraq S. Sa'dun Hammadi has come to Afghanistan for an official visit. At the airport he was met by Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In the course of the visit, the Iraqi minister will have negotiations with Afghan officials on questions of development of bilateral relations and also on some international problems of mutual interest.

AFGHANISTAN RECOGNIZES IRAN'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

LD131232 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 13, TASS--The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has recognized officially the Provisional Government of Iran. A message of Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki to Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Iran Mehdi Bazargan expresses the hope that friendship between the two countries will be strengthening on the basis of goodneighbourliness, principles of peaceful coexistence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Nur Mohammad Taraki wished the fraternal Iranian people successes in the implementation of revolutionary tasks.

LD131149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] The situation taking shape in Southeast Asia is attracting the world's attention. This is an extensive region in which about 350 million people live. Most of the countries were colonies and have still not fully overcome the terrible legacy of those terrible times. Thailand and the Philippines were drawn into the SEATO military and aggressive bloc knocked together by the United States in 1954, whose inglorious end was the direct consequence of the remarkable shifts which took place in that region primarily under the influence of the Vietnamese people's victorious struggle against American intervention. In March 1976 the Thai Government announced the closing of all U.S. bases in the country. Now only the Philippines that has foreign--U.S.--bases. In the course of lengthy talks Washington has insisted on keeping them. The new U.S. agreement with the Philippines signed recently slightly restricts the scale of foreign dominance.

It is basically for the same reasons that Japan is also trying to cultivate ties with the members of that grouping. In the summer of 1977 it announced the doctrine of establishing "special relations" with ASEAN. The period since then has shown that the promises contained in that "doctrine" of aid to those countries in developing their economies have remained paper promises. At the same time Japan's assurances that it "will not take on the role of a military power" are becoming increasingly unfounded. Such assurances are enshrined in that same "doctrine," and are addressed to the ASEAN countries, where concern is growing about the militarization of Japan.

Meanwhile the United States, which is pressuring Japan to expand its armed forces, is now supported by Beijing, which apparently considers it possible to "combine" assurances to Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia on the PRC's alleged desire to see lasting peace and security in that part of the world with steps aimed at encouraging those very forces in Japan which make no secret of their expansionist aspirations in Southeast Asia. The calculation is apparently to implement secret control over the region's countries jointly with Japan at the first stage, and then to embark on achieving broader goals.

Publicity has been given to Deng Xiaoping's recent statements that China does not intend to lessen its support for groups operating in a number of the region's countries to overthrow existing governments there and to create regimes oriented toward Beijing.

Ethnic Chinese living in those countries--the Hoaqiao--are being used for these purposes, although by no means are all prepared to serve Beijing, being aware of what such support would mean.

Jakarta, Singapore, Bangkok, Manila and other capitals are attentively following the development of relations between the PRC and the United States and between the PRC and Japan, as well as the true state of affairs behind the slogans on "modernization" being put forward in Beijing. NEWSWEEK magazine (United States) wrote in its 22 January issue about the ASEAN economic ministers' plan to meet in Jakarta in February to discuss strategy for opposing Chinese economic expansion. Quoting the opinion of Philippines Foreign Minister Romulo, the magazine noted that the ASEAN countries could remain raw materials suppliers forever unless they manage to coordinate their policy in this sphere in the face of the PRC.

Naturally, China must pay for the credits Beijing is requesting from the United States and other major capitalist countries, and with interest. Lacking developed industry but possessing cheap manpower, China is already trying to force the rate of exports of the same products (textiles and cheap consumer goods) which Southeast Asia countries are offering on foreign markets. "A real threat will arise for the economies of young states seeking to develop their own industry"--that is how the INDONESIA OBSERVER, published in Jakarta, assessed these steps by the PRC.

This fact must also be taken into account: Both the United States and Japan, far from intending to renounce markets in the countries in question, want to establish themselves there more firmly. In the race for "advantageous investments" in the PRC Western and Japanese businessmen can obtain certain advantages for themselves at the first stage. But subsequently they could well come up against a new competitor, in the shape of China, in markets which are already crowded. It is no accident that Beijing is exerting efforts aimed at political and other consolidation in those regions which Mao's heirs regard as targets for Chinese expansion.

It is no secret now that Beijing had the most direct interest in exhausting and weakening Vietnam in its struggle against the U.S. interventionists, and also in preventing the reunification of Vietnam. These calculations were not destined to succeed, and Beijing is unwilling to be reconciled to this fact.

The influential journal ASIA-PACIFIC COMMUNITY, published in Japan, wrote in a recent issue: "China's interest lies in causing confrontations between countries on its borders."

Following these tactics, Beijing made use of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in Kampuchea for provocative attacks against Vietnam. A year ago, on 2 January 1978, the New York TIMES quoted a boastful statement by Pol Pot's henchmen: "The day will come when we will liberate the whole fatherland as far as Ho Chi Minh city...."

Now that these sorry rulers are reaping what they sowed, Beijing is talking about a "serious threat" which has allegedly arisen for Southeast Asia. Anyone would think that the rotten regime, which provoked not only Vietnam but also neighboring Thailand, was a "bulwark of stability" in the region.

The concentration of Chinese troops on the border with Vietnam, Beijing's importunate attempts to use Japan as an instrument of its chauvinist designs, the appeals to Washington to "intervene" in events in that region--all these are links in a single chain.

Southeast Asia is a target of Beijing's expansionist aspirations. China is threatening the foundations of peace in that region, as in other parts of the world. In this connection we cannot fail to mention the ambiguous position of official Washington which, on the one hand, admits the crimes committed by the Pol Pot clique and the practice of genocide against its own people and, on the other, makes statements calculated to delight the ears of the Beijing leaders. The American press itself writes widely about Washington's "pro-Beijing line" on this question.

Facts have recently been made public indicating that Beijing was guided to a significant extent by calculations on stepping up Washington's anti-Vietnamese policy when forcing the pace of talks with the United States on establishing diplomatic relations. Washington apparently met Beijing halfway on this question.

The news of the American-Chinese agreement was greeted in a number of Southeast Asian capitals with "mixed feelings," as American observers put it. The question arises: Is this not an attempt to make a deal at the expense of other countries' vital interests? Statements made in Beijing and in the United States by Deng Xiaoping again show how feverishly the Chinese rulers are struggling to place other countries at the service of their own shamelessly anti-Soviet course. The more vigorously the Chinese leader exerts themselves in this direction, the harder all governments which are unwilling to serve as pawns on the Chinese chessboard strive to dissociate themselves from this inflammatory course. Such an approach, dictated by concern for their own independence and sovereignty, is characteristic of the position of practically all the Southeast Asian countries. Nobody wants to pull the Beijing Leader's chestnuts out of the fire for them!

All these countries are faced with major and complex tasks in national development. Calculations based on the magical effect of credits and capital investments from big capitalist monopolies turn out to be not only illusory but counterproductive. An obvious example is the financial crisis which hit Indonesia when the machinations of foreign predators with respect to the state oil company, Pertamina, were revealed to their full extent. According to the American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS, that bitter experience showed the Indonesian Government the "unreliable nature of its relations with foreign oil companies." "The Pertamina affair," the journal writes, "left a painful impression on Indonesia." The huge checks presented by foreign investors to the Indonesian Government for payment threaten to strike at the roots of those projects for the country's industrial development on which its main effort is staked.

So it is not enough to possess considerable natural wealth. It must be used properly so that foreign predators do not take the spoils. The countries of this region have many resources which could be used for the good of their peoples and for strengthening state independence. Such, in particular, is the plan for utilizing the water of one of the world's largest rivers--the Mekong.

The proposals made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, independence and neutrality accord with changing conditions in this region. Their essence consists in the strengthening determination of the states located there to be full masters of their own destiny. In 1971 the Malaysian Government advanced similar proposals, but at that time Indochina was ablaze with foreign intervention and the paramount task was to expell the invaders.

Whereas Beijing initially supported this idea, now it is keeping quiet about it. Not surprisingly. Recently the PRC leaders have been appealing to ASEAN countries increasingly to "rally together to rebuff hegemonism," with the intention of transforming this grouping into a military bloc which would serve Chinese expansionist policy in Asia.

The contours of this evil course are being marked out with increasing definition. In the United States Deng Xiaoping made direct threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and at the same time left no doubt of the Chinese leadership's desire to continue crudely interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs in the future, supplying weapons to the remains of the Pol Pot gangs in order to maintain the dangerous center of tension in that part of Southeast Asia.

A gamble is being made on attempts to destabilize the situation in Asia and thus resort to new expansionist and predatory actions of the type to which Beijing resorted when it occupied a number of islands in the South China Sea belonging to Vietnam, and when last year it undertook a show of strength off the coast of the Senkaku Islands, as a result of which even Japanese figures sympathizing with Beijing began to sound the alarm. Beijing explained this action as "an accident." But Deng Xiaoping's aggressive statements in the United States--which, by the way, received no official condemnation from officials there--are themselves a long chain of provocative actions threatening primarily peace and tranquility in Southeast Asia.

There is a difficult path ahead for states in this region. But their strength is now more considerable in successfully overcoming the difficulties and obstacles they encounter.

INDONESIA REJECTS NORMAL RELATIONS DUE TO PRC SUBVERSION

BK131316 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 9 Feb 79 BK

[Georgiy Avrin commentary: "New Pressure on Jakarta"]

[Text] The desire of the United States and Japan to have Indonesia normalize relations with the PRC has been widely discussed in Indonesian political circles and newspapers. This followed a recent statement by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja that the Indonesian Government is not yet prepared to normalize relations with Peking.

This subject was also touched on by Information Minister Ali Murtopo. He spoke about factors obstructing the normalization of Sino-Indonesian relations. He discussed, among other things, special aspects of Peking's current foreign policy, the problem of citizenship of Chinese living in Indonesia and Peking's endless support of anti-Indonesian circles.

At the same time, Ali Murtopo said that the United States and Japan have continued to pressure Indonesia, urging it to speed up normalization of relations with China.

The information minister stressed that in solving the problem, the Indonesian Government, first of all, will consider its national interests. Therefore, Indonesia has rejected the new outside pressure.

In support of its government, the Indonesian press has recently presented facts about Chinese leaders' hostile activities. For instance, BERITA BUANA says that Peking should be held responsible for the many difficulties facing Indonesia. It is widely known that Peking was involved in the so-called 1965 events which led to a "brother-kill-brother" situation in Indonesia, in which tens of thousands of lives were lost.

Peking's interference at that time led to a break in Indonesia's relations with China. However, Peking has not drawn the proper lesson. Peking is continuing its provocations against Indonesia. It is for this reason that we will not yield to U.S. and Japanese pressure and normalize relations with China, BERITA BUANA says.

In this connection, MERDEKA produces concrete evidence of Peking's hostile activities against Indonesia. It reports continuous subversive Chinese radio broadcasts in the Indonesian language. Moreover, this newspaper believes that there is growing alarm in Indonesian society caused by illegal activities of a growing number of illegal Chinese immigrants.

According to Indonesian authorities, approximately 1 million illegal Chinese immigrants have found their way into Indonesia via neighboring countries.

Who has dispatched them and why have they been smuggled into Indonesia? These questions have been raised by MERDEKA. The problems related to the activities of Overseas Chinese in Indonesia are being discussed not only in the press but also at the meetings of the parliamentary commission on foreign affairs, defense and security. These meetings have been held behind closed doors, but from what is written between the lines in the press, one can conclude that officials are especially concerned about the growing number of Chinese arrivals.

It is clear from the statements made by detained Chinese that there are among them a large number of agents who have been given special training. For example, a number of military instructors have arrived in Kalimantan from Peking to lead armed rebel groups.

Some military instructors from China have been captured in Java. Peking has guaranteed arms supply to the rebel groups. For instance, 1,500 firearms, manufactured in China, were confiscated in the harbor of Semarang some time ago.

A Chinese named (Li Yi Seng), who was arrested by Indonesian authorities, stated that he was smuggled into the country from China as a special envoy to intensify antigovernment activities. According to his testimony, with the help of underground syndicates in Hong Kong, Macao and Singapore, which produced false identity cards and other necessary documents, specially trained agents entered Indonesia and took up residence in Jakarta, Bandung, Medan and other towns and posed as rich entrepreneurs or owners of recreational enterprises.

Some time ago, Indonesian authorities unearthed an underground group in Bandung, which possessed a number of counterfeit Indonesian official stamps and made false passports to help illegal Chinese entrants take up residence in Indonesia.

These and other facts have raised doubts about Peking's true interests in establishing neighborly relations with Indonesia. In this connection, local observers suspect that the initiative coming from Peking is motivated by a desire to open another road for Chinese influence to penetrate Indonesia.

They openly conduct the policy of threats, intensify provocations. The scopes of armed attacks are widening all along the stretch of the Vietnamese border with China. Recently the Chinese side admitted openly that Chinese troops are being massed on the Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese people invariably declare for peaceful settlement of differences between the two countries. But they are determined to uphold sovereignty and territorial integrity of their motherland, their peaceful construction, Nguyen Duy Trinh stressed.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN IN VIENTIANE

LD131653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In Line With the Principles of Internationalism"]

[Text] Vientiane, 6 February--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], has met with a Soviet Government delegation headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is here on an official visit. A cordial, friendly conversation took place. The Lao people, Kaysone Phomvihan said, are proud that they have close fraternal relations with the great Soviet people. The victory of the Lao revolution is inseparable from the powerful support and effective assistance given by the CPSU, the government and the Soviet people to the Lao people in the years of struggle for national independence and against the imperialist aggression. The land of soviets is continuing to give us invaluable assistance in building socialism. Relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and proletarian internationalism, Kaysone Phomvihan went on to say, are developing successfully between the CPSU and the LPRP, between the USSR and the LPDR, and between the Soviet and Lao peoples.

Kaysone Phomvihan spoke with special warmth about his meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during which the mutual desire to develop and consolidate fraternal ties and all-round cooperation between our parties and states was reaffirmed. He conveyed to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and to all the Soviet people his wishes for their success in the matter of building communism. Kaysone Phomvihan rated highly the victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces of Kampuchea over the antipopular Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. This victory has put an end to the dark days of tyranny and suffering to which the country's former rulers had doomed the Kampuchean people. It has opened up good possibilities for building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned Kampuchea which is progressing toward socialism.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD121605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Talks Completed"]

[Text] Vientiane, 8 February--Talks between government delegations of the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] have ended here. The Soviet delegation was headed by I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Lao delegation by Nouthak Phoumsavan, vice premier and LPDR finance minister. The delegation heads signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR for 1979-1980 and an agreement on the creation of a Soviet-Lao Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. Soviet deliveries of road-building equipment, equipment for agrochemical laboratories, transport facilities and agricultural equipment to Laos are planned. In addition an intergovernmental agreement was signed on cooperation in training Lao specialists and skilled workers in the period 1979 through 1985.

COMMENTATOR DISMISSES SIHANOUK CALL FOR GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD132254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has arrived in Beijing from New York, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS. As is known, Sihanouk spoke on orders from his Beijing bosses at a Security Council meeting in support of the pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, overthrown by the Kampuchean people.

Today, during a short stopover at Japan's Narita airport, a Sihanouk press conference was held at which the prince, evidently not without some (?prompting) from Peking, put forward the idea of convening a new Geneva conference supposedly to determine the future of Kampuchea.

However, it is neither for Sihanouk nor the Beijing leaders to decide the question of the country's future. The Kampuchean people have already chosen their path. Under the leadership of the National United Front for National Salvation they have begun building a peaceful, democratic and nonaligned Kampuchea.

And Sihanouk, as one American correspondent in New York said, would probably do better to leave for his villa in France and not act as a puppet in Beijing's hands.

VNA REFUTES SIHANOUK ALLEGATION ON RETURN TO PHNOM PENH

LD131312 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 13, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports:

According to reports of the Western press, Norodom Sihanouk declared that Vietnam had informed him in an indirect way that his return to Phnom Penh would be warmly received by the Heng Samrin government. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to refute this falsehood.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD131754 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 13, TASS--Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Duy Trinh said that Vietnam is prepared to settle problems of its relations with China through talks. We declared this readiness many times and we even suggested a summit meeting. This stand of good will remains valid, he said in an interview to the Hanoi correspondent of FRANCE PRESSE. If the Chinese side abandoned its anti-Vietnamese policy and showed the same good will, solution could be found. But to this day, Beijing's answer was always a refusal for it intends to continue its intrigues aimed at creating difficulties in Vietnam, which is a serious obstacle to the implementation of China's expansionist intentions in Southeast Asia.

The foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pointed out that Beijing had fabricated "the problem of persons of the Chinese nationality" so as to constantly create sources of tension in Vietnam.

Beijing's criminal plans, the minister said, suffered a very serious blow as a result of the fall of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. But the Chinese leaders have not abandoned their designs with regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

EXACTINGNESS IN BRINGING LEADERS TO ACCOUNT NEEDED IN GEORGIA

LD130955 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[Article by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee: "To Assert Unswervingly Leninist Principles of Activity"--boldface as published]

[Excerpts] The year 1978 was unusually intensive for the republic party organization, and members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau and the party Central Committee met more than ever before with people in Tbilisi, Abkhazia, Adzharia, South Ossetia and other regions.

Secretaries, department chiefs and other Central Committee executives received about 10,000 people to discuss social and personal questions. An attentive hearing was given to these people. The state of affairs was analyzed and the complex tasks of people's education were resolved only after considering public opinion.

It is precisely taking into account the opinions of communists, party organizations and broad public circles that the Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers decisions on Abkhazia, Adzharia, South Ossetia and a number of other regions were adopted. The Georgian CP Central Committee 11th Plenum examined the question "On Progress in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee June (1976) Resolution on the Georgian Party Organization and the Tasks of Improving Party Political and Ideological Education Work."

The work which has been done has proved highly fruitful and has resulted in improvements--as attested by the results of socioeconomic development and by the state today of the republic's moral and psychological climate. THIS HAS ONCE AGAIN REAFFIRMED THE IMMUTABILITY OF THE LENINIST PRINCIPLE OF PARTY LEADERSHIP, WHICH IS THAT EVERY LEADER MUST AT THE SAME TIME ALSO BE AN EDUCATOR WHO IS ABLE TO GET PEOPLE TO FOLLOW HIS LEAD AND TO EXCITE THEM WITH THE CORRECT IDEA.

V.I. LENIN REPEATEDLY POINTED OUT THAT PARTY LEADERSHIP MUST PRIMARILY BE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP. He constantly warned that it is impermissible for party committees to supplant soviet and economic organs, persistently demanded the precise demarcation of their functions, and stressed the necessity of enhancing the responsibility and independence of Soviet personnel and institutions and, for the party, of implementing general leadership of the work of all state organs together.

In its practical work the Georgian CP Central Committee adheres unswervingly to these Leninist principles and strives not to supplant economic leaders but to enhance their responsibility and to generalize the efforts and coordinate the activity of soviet and economic organs.

The activity of the various commissions created under the Central Committee is characteristic in this respect. Each member of a commission has an assignment and handles the problem which forms part of his duties in his official position. But, by summing up in this way a complex of problems, generalizing leaders' efforts and coordinating their actions, we are resolving major tasks relating to work quality, the strengthening of discipline, the improvement of the use of manpower resources and much more. These are not commissions, but rather targeted coordination of economic leaders' actions through the prism of party work.

This is the Leninist principle of party leadership and we need to develop it more actively. [paragraph continues]

This approach is especially necessary since, unfortunately, this principle is by no means observed everywhere in our republic and we still do not always achieve the proper results. Instances of party leaders supplanting economic leaders are quite often encountered.

THE GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE 15TH PLENUM STRESSED WITH NEW FORCE THE NEED TO INTENSIFY THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF NEGATIVE PHENOMENA INCOMPATIBLE WITH OUR SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE.

There are still many violations of party and state discipline and abuses in our republic. In particular, large-scale thefts have been discovered in various organizations. That is why party organizations need to intensify still further their participation in the struggle against the abnormal phenomena which are still current. They must diversify the forms and methods of influencing any manifestations alien to our society, making bold use of the whole force of public opinion and persuasion and the mighty weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

DESPITE THE GREAT POSITIVE SHIFTS IN THE CADRE POLICY PURSUED IN THE REPUBLIC, SHIFTS MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO SYSTEMATICALLY IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LEADING CADRES, ERRORS AND MISCALCULATIONS ARE STILL MADE IN THIS WORK AND ADEQUATE ANALYSIS OF OVERALL CADRE POLICY AND A PRECISE AND HARMONIOUS SYSTEM OF WORK WITH CADRES ARE LACKING. Because of this the problem of staffing all sectors with highly competent leaders with the necessary organizational abilities and skills in working with people has by no means been fully resolved. The cadre reserve is poor and instances of the belated adoption of measures with regard to personnel who are failing to cope with their work is common.

Cadre replacement proposals are often submitted because someone does not get along with someone else and there are attempts to select people who are personally devoted to oneself and "congenial." It is necessary once and for all to end this practice, which does irreparable damage to our common cause, and to suppress resolutely any--even the slightest--attempt by anyone to encroach on the right of party organs to select and place cadres.

For the primary task of party organizations is to insure the implementation of the party's policy, and "policy," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "is conducted via people." And so work with cadres, their selection, placement and training, is the decisive link of all the party's organizational work. We also know what great attention our 25th CPSU Congress and the corresponding CPSU Central Committee plenums paid to this question.

THE MOST SERIOUS, CLOSE ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO SUCH AN ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF THE LENINIST STYLE AND THE LENINIST PRINCIPLE OF ACTIVITY AS A BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH IN PARTY WORK. In this connection it is appropriate to recall the idea expressed by V.I. Lenin immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution: "...PRACTICE [published in boldface italics] is now the whole point.... That historical moment when theory becomes practice, is animated by practice, is corrected by practice and is verified by practice has now come...."

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo subscribes strictly to this Leninist principle.

One of the most vivid examples of this is the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum. The impression made by this party forum is still fresh in its participants' minds. The organization of the plenum and the spirit which reigned at it necessitate a revision of our work style, an improvement in it and an increase in its fruitfulness. [paragraph continues]

It was precisely there, at the session, that plans on how to do this and what to begin with after the November plenum came to mind. The brief reports and speeches created an atmosphere where enriched material--concentrated thought--was presented from the rostrum.

THE BUSINESSLIKE APPROACH IN PARTY WORK MEANS THAT EVERY JOB WHICH IS BEGUN MUST BE CARRIED THROUGH. It is important to insure preparation for Bureau sessions, plenums, committees and party meetings. This makes it possible to resolve the fundamental issues of party life and party leadership of economic and cultural building with the greatest scientific validity, and with a profound grasp of the essence of these issues. In order to achieve this it is necessary to involve specialists, leading production workers and the masses of communists extensively in the elaboration of decisions and the organization of monitoring their implementation. Precisely this forms the basis of the businesslike approach.

Party organizations certainly take many such specific, cogent decisions, which are a kind of reference document and action program for a long period.

But, along with this, there are often cases where party organizations do not know what kind of decisions to take on the questions under consideration and write in their resolutions: "Enhance in every possible way," "promote," "expand" and so forth, or "elaborate measures on this problem." How is this statement of the question to be understood? Very simply. It means that the question was submitted for discussion but no measures were proposed to solve it, that these measures are not known. They are demanded of someone, but the organizations have not investigated the problem themselves, have not prepared the question and have passed the buck to incompetent practical workers. It is indisputable that this shameful practice must be eradicated in every possible way.

"A political leader," V.I. Lenin repeatedly noted, "is responsible not only for the way in which he leads but also for what the people he leads do." He is sometimes unaware of this; he often does not want it to be so, but the responsibility lies with him."

FROM THIS LOGICALLY STEMS THE TASK OF SKILLFULLY DIRECTING SUBORDINATES' WORK

The Central Committee Bureau and secretaries attach particular importance to this question.

We once had a talk with a USSR minister about his style of work and about how he distributes his time.

During the conversation he told us: "During the day I work alone for 4 hours and for 2 of them I think about what work to give my subordinates, how best to give them work and what trend to impart to their work."

Concern for one's subordinates' workload in no way means a desire to give people something to do at all costs so that they are not sitting idle. No, it is primarily necessary to display concern for the trend and effectiveness of their work and for joint responsibility for the state of affairs in a particular sector.

Unfortunately, we must admit that the Leninist principle--being answerable for one's subordinates' work, administering it strictly, being helpful and exacting and not undertaking everything oneself because one cannot manage everything alone--is quite often violated in our republic. [paragraph continues]

We must always remember that the involvement of an increasing number of practical workers [ispolniteli] in the solution of vital questions of the republic's life will certainly yield positive results.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT V.I. LENIN ALWAYS DISPLAYED EXCEPTIONAL HUMANITY IN HIS WORK. HE WAS AFFABLE, CONSIDERATE, SENSITIVE, SINCERE, TACTFUL, MODEST AND APPROACHABLE; DISPLAYED CONSIDERATION FOR EACH PERSON'S SENSE OF HIS OWN DIGNITY AND STROVE TO SEE THE BEST IN PEOPLE. This principle of humanity was also dominant in the creation of our party. We can see it in the actions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We can see and feel how lofty is the trust shown in the leaders of party organizations and economic sectors and how great are the humanity and understanding shown in relations with cadres in the hope of bringing out their best qualities.

The Leninist principle in the practice of party work has also been asserted in our republic. The work style of many party organs at local level and their attitude toward people create for every leader and every communist the conditions for independent creative work and the opportunity to voice one's opinion without constraint. Tolerance is displayed toward miscalculations by inexperienced people. Work is carried out in the expectation that the inexperienced leader will acquire the necessary skills and will find his place in life and work.

An atmosphere of complete trust in one another has been created in the republic party organization. This prompts every communist to extend himself, to work better and to handle the work entrusted to him with an awareness of his high responsibility and duty.

V.I. Lenin rated highly in communists and leading personnel qualities such as sincerity, truthfulness and directness. He himself set examples of sincerity and cordiality, had the gift of talking with people and evoked total frankness and confidentiality from them.

THE LEADER'S ABILITY TO WIN PEOPLE'S TRUST AND TO BE ALWAYS SINCERE AND TRUTHFUL IS NO LESS VALUABLE A QUALITY THAN, FOR INSTANCE, KNOWHOW. And we attach great importance to this. But by no means every leader in our republic possesses these qualities. It must be admitted that when some leaders are called to account for the state of affairs, they put the blame on their subordinates: I have told them so many times but they don't listen.

Leaders whose main method of work involves blatant bureaucratic administration, "censuring" and the desire to "shake some sense" into people, although the times when such practices were accepted are long past, have still not disappeared from our republic.

OF COURSE, NOT EVERY LEADER WILL BE ABLE TO COMBINE FULLY ENOUGH ALL THE NECESSARY QUALITIES. BUT THERE IS ONE CONDITION WITHOUT WHICH HIS ACTIVITY IS SIMPLY UNTHINKABLE. HE MUST HAVE A PROFOUND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PARTY'S POLICY AND MUST SENSE THE SPIRIT OF THE TIME. I must say that this understanding is characteristic of the overwhelming majority of our republic leaders and specialists; nevertheless, a certain section of personnel lack understanding of the changes underway.

WHILE DISPLAYING GREAT HUMANITY TOWARD PEOPLE V.I. LENIN WAS ALSO INTOLERANT TOWARD BUREAUCRATS, PROCRASTINATORS AND INDIFFERENT PEOPLE. In matters of principle when a person's political behavior was involved he was always hard, direct and unbending. However much he loved a person, however longstanding his friendship, and whatever memories he associated with them, he never forgave them if they distorted the party line.

And our party line today is to create an atmosphere of smooth and harmonious work. This is particularly important today in our republic's conditions; we must be more cohesive than ever before. And a person who does not understand the demands of the time in this respect, not noticing it himself, falls into the ranks of those who distort the party line. Consequently we must display Leninist exactingness in bringing to account everyone who permits these deviations, irrespective of the post he occupies or the respect which he has enjoyed hitherto.

V.I. LENIN TAUGHT US TO GO FORWARD WITHOUT FAIL, TO ACHIEVE MORE WITHOUT FAIL. Our party looks a long way ahead. The most important element in its multifaceted activity is the scientific elaboration of the general outlook for the development of Soviet society, which finds specific expression in the 5-year plans. Heading the nationwide struggle for their implementation, the CPSU urges Soviet people, and primarily the communists, to clearly see the prospects for the country as a whole, their own sectors and their own enterprises and farms. For party members the Leninist instruction that more attention to tomorrow's affairs, not yesterday's, should be expected from a communist has always been and remains an inviolable rule of life. This principle has been and remains immutable for the Georgian party organization.

We have completed the third year of the 5-year plan and achieved indicators showing the quality of work to be generally good. But now we must go further. In terms of all the indicators it is necessary to insure that the average union norm is exceeded before the end of the 5-year plan. The work must be mounted with this very approach, and the responsible people must analyze the situation profoundly and determine the ways to resolve the tasks set.

We must display more implacability toward shortcomings, and we have a considerable number of shortcomings. In agricultural questions, with respect to the implementation of the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions our stockraising is the weakest element. There are big problems in industry and construction. Labor resources are being used badly. Defects are occurring in organizational and ideological work. We must deal more specifically with the education of young people in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism and so forth.

Proceeding from the results already achieved, which are on the whole remarkable, we can express total confidence that the Georgian CP organization and the republic's working people will do everything to insure the unconditional fulfillment of our party's demands and for the resolution of the large and complex tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEATH PENALTY AGAINST MOSCOW SUBWAY BOMBERS

LD021151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 6 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Court"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Court's penal division has examined at an open session the criminal case involving charges against a particularly dangerous habitual criminal, Zatikyan and his two accomplices for causing an explosion in a car of a Moscow subway train in January 1977 which resulted in casualties. During the court hearing of the case the guilt of the accused was fully proved by the evidence of witnesses, expert findings and other materials of the case. Zatikyan and his accomplices were sentenced to the exceptional penalty--the death penalty. The sentence has been carried out.

PROSPECTING WORK 'COMPLETELY INADEQUATE' IN WEST AZERBAIJAN

LD131331 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Academician Sh. Mekhtiyev of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences under the rubric "Science and Production: Problems, Opinions": "On the Oil and Gas of Western Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Oil, gas and gas condensate have always occupied a leading place among Azerbaijan's natural riches. Geologists have no doubt that the depths of the republic --on land and sea--still conceal significant reserves of this energy fuel and chemical raw materials.

"Soviet Azerbaijan is the cradle of the country's oil extracting and refining industry "said Comrade L. L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the celebrations devoted to presenting the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku in September 1978. "Today too Azerbaijan makes a weighty contribution to the motherland's fuel and energy supply. Let us hope that by the efforts of the republic's working people this contribution will become still greater."

In this connection special attention is merited by western Azerbaijan, where discoveries of major oil and gas deposits are expected. Western Azerbaijan is an extensive region stretching for nearly 300 km from the Muradkhanly deposit to the Georgian border. Exploration and prospecting is to embrace about 20,000 square kilometers--a little less than 25 percent of the republic's entire territory. It involves the possibility of creating a mighty new oil base.

Research carried out at various times by different production organizations and scientific institutions has established in principle the very favorable geological structure of western Azerbaijan and provided grounds to assume the existence of oil and gas deposits here. Typical of several regions are many direct signs of hydrocarbons on the surface: mud volcanoes, oil spouts [sopki], gas seepages and so forth. The area between the Kura and Iori rivers is particularly rich in these. All the signs of oil and gas are linked with strata of the Paleogene and Neogene systems of different ages.

There is one more important fact making it possible to assess positively the prospects for western Azerbaijan. It is part of the oil and gas bearing basin located between the young oilfield regions of Azerbaijan and eastern Georgia. After the discovery and commissioning of the deposits at Muradkhanly (Imishlinskiy Rayon) and Samgori (not far from Tbilisi), the prospects for the whole extensive territory became much more definite and reliable. A similar assessment can be given for the Talyshsko-Vandamskiy buried "mountain range" zone, which stretches from south to north, bisecting the Kura-Araks depression.

And if a sufficient quantity of major oil and gas deposits has not yet been discovered in Western Azerbaijan, the reasons must be sought in the low degree of geological surveying in the region, the extremely small volume of exploratory drilling, the insufficient depth of wells (only down to 2,000 meters), and the low level of drilling organization in the past.

Western Azerbaijan's geological system is complex. That is why major comprehensive research is required here, with the use of sophisticated geological and geophysical methods and the exploitation of data from drilling (to at least 5,000 meters). In order to study the depths of the region and discover oil and gas bearing structures it is necessary to drill a network of test wells. [paragraph continues]

And in order to discover promising territories it is necessary to introduce into geological practice such modern methods as aerospace and aerial photography surveys.

Our information on natural resources is extremely inadequate. Research carried out to date establishes the basic outline of the earth's structure in the Kura-Araks depression. This is important for determining the directions of prospecting work. However, we are now faced with the task of studying the structure in fuller detail. Our ideas on the natural laws governing the location of oil and gas in the earth, on the mineralogical composition of rocks and on the strength (thicknesses), properties and geochemical features of oil bearing strata are extremely limited.

A great deal must be done to interpret in a well-founded way the underlying structure of the Talyshsko-Vandamskiy "range"--an extensive territory of great interest to oil prospectors. The Muradkhanly deposit is located on the western slope of this buried elevation. Its oilfields are very unusual for Azerbaijan, since they are associated with folded, magmatic rocks (not to be confused with mud volcanoes!). Until now we in our republic have been concerned with deposits where the oil is contained in sedimentary rocks--sands and sandstones. In Muradkhanly volcanic, lava rocks as well as sedimentaries bear oil. Thus the prospectors must remember the possibility of finding deposits of the Muradkhanly type and must interpret them correctly.

In western Azerbaijan it is very important to drill mainly near fault lines--parts of the earth's crust which as a result of its movements have been raised or lowered in relation to one another. Some zones can contain industrial reserves of oil and gas.

The Azneft Association is now carrying out prospecting work near the republic's western borders--in Sazhdage, Udobno, Armudlu, Mamedtepe, Amirarkhe, Duzdage, Zardob, Shirinkume and other areas. In Udobno at a depth of more than 3,000 metres good signs of oil and gas have been obtained. Encouraging results! Nonetheless, frankly speaking, today's volume of exploration and prospecting work is completely inadequate for a speedy assessment of western Azerbaijan's prospects. Both the depth of drilling and the number of areas must be considerably increased.

At the same time scientific research must be expanded sharply and on this basis assistance to production organizations must be strengthened. It is expedient for the geology institute and the institute of deep oil and gas deposit problems of the republic's Academy of Sciences and the Azerbaijan Scientific Research and Planning Institute for the Oil Industry of the Azneft Association to work for western Azerbaijan on a unified coordinated plan. The best solution to this problem would be the creation of a specialized oil geology institute. The time of easy discoveries has long gone. Now oil cannot be studied in passing, together with other useful minerals. Today every major discovery is prepared by multifaceted basic and applied research, theory and experimentation. Science then overtakes production. Our republic has highly qualified cadres to organize such an institute.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that fuel continues to constrain the country's economy and oil extraction targets are not being met in full, which is creating difficulties in many sectors of the national economy. Strong concern was expressed at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum last December that since the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan the republic's oil industry has underfulfilled the plan for increasing oil reserves by 82 million tons and has permitted considerable laggardness in drilling. Serious shortcomings in the oil industry's activity were sharply criticized at the 43d Baku party conference.

The scientifically based widespread development of prospecting work in regions of western Azerbaijan will undoubtedly lead to the discovery of new oil and gas deposits and will increase the republic's contribution to the motherland's fuel and energy supply.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION EXAMINES BUDGET, STATE PLAN

LD131651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Text] TASS--A USSR Council of Ministers session took place on 9 February, at which the results of fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for 1978 and January 1979 were examined, as well as measures to insure fulfillment of the plan and budget for 1979.

As a result of the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions and widespread socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1978 plan, further successes were achieved in the development of all sectors of the economy and in improving the people's material and cultural living standard.

At the same time it was noted at the session that shortcomings occurred in industry, transportation, agriculture and capital construction in 1978 and January 1979. Certain USSR ministries and departments and union republic Councils of Ministers failed to insure the fulfillment of plans for the production and delivery of products in the planned product mix and of appropriate quality, for increased labor productivity and for profits. Targets were not fulfilled in the extraction of oil, coal and peat, the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products and mineral fertilizers, the procurement of livestock and poultry, and the production of meat and a number of other types of products. Serious shortcomings in railroad transportation work are being eliminated only slowly.

The USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on USSR ministers and departmental leaders and the Councils of Ministers of union republics, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in the reports at those plenums of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to thoroughly analyze the results of the economic activity of sectors, and associations, enterprises, construction sites and organizations under their jurisdiction, during last year and in January 1979. They must elaborate and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, strengthen state discipline and further increase the efficiency of social production and improve work quality, so as to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1979. Special attention was directed at the need for the timely commissioning of projects and assimilation of new production capacities, and for a significant reduction in the volume of uncompleted construction work and unassembled equipment. It was proposed that an all-round increase in the output of consumer goods, an expansion and improvement in product mix and an improvement in their quality should be insured.

Councils of Ministers of union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR State Committee for the Sale of Agricultural Equipment were instructed to adopt all necessary measures to insure the successful completion of livestock-wintering; the fulfillment and overfulfillment in 1979 of plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of meat, milk and other livestock products; the preparation and organized implementation of spring fieldwork; and the timely delivery of tractors, trucks, agricultural vehicles and spare parts, fuel and lubricating materials, mineral fertilizers and other material and technical resources allocated to agriculture.

A speech was delivered at the session by Comrade A.N. Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Comrade A.P. Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the USSR Council of Ministers session.

RSFSR Council of Ministers Session

LD091735 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers is today discussing the results of implementing the state plan for economic and social development and the state budget of the republic in 1978 and January 1979, as well as measures to insure fulfillment of plans, budget and socialist pledges for the current year. It was noted that the annual plan for marketing of most types of output was overfulfilled. Industry developed at an advanced rate in Siberia and the Far East. Implementation of the program to transform the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone has continued. Rural workers have grown and harvested a record quantity of grain--136 million tons. Real incomes per capita rose by 3.2 percent during the year.

At the same time the meeting noted shortcomings in fulfillment of the plan and state budget for 1978. In particular, the Tuva ASSR and Ulyanovskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts failed to cope with the annual plan for marketing of industrial products. The RSFSR Council of Ministers has obligated the republic's ministries and departments to eliminate the shortcomings which have been allowed and to make full use of reserves available to increase public production and increase its efficiency, and on this basis to insure fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1979.

Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

COLLEGIUM DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTRY

LD132346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Light Industry Collegium met today to discuss the work of the industry's enterprises over the last year and to examine measures designed to insure the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee November 1978 Plenum decisions on the economic and social problems in light industry development in 1979.

As was noted in the report delivered by the minister, Comrade Tarasov, many enterprises of the industry have successfully coped with their production tasks. The output marketed above-plan amounted to more than R180 million. At the same time, the light industry enterprises are still beset by substantial shortcomings. They fail to fully utilize their productive capacities, equipment lies idle, and raw materials are wasted. The Collegium adopted a decision aimed at the unconditional implementation of the 1979 tasks, at the improvement of the range and quality of products, especially of mass consumption goods and articles for children.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES BUILDERS OF NEW STEEL MILL

LD121017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To the builders, fitters, metalworkers, machinebuilders, designers and party, soviet and Komsomol organizations, and all the participants in the building of the big "800" strip mill at the Orsk-Khalilovo metallurgical combine.

Dear comrades!

I congratulate you on building and commissioning ahead of schedule the big strip rolling mill at the Orsk-Khalilovo metallurgical combine.

By their selfless labor in the construction of the mill, your collectives have set an example in observing plan discipline and making active use in design and construction of the mechanization and automation of technological processes and progressive building organization methods--the bases for increasing labor productivity, capital investment and production efficiency.

A great deal of fruitful work to develop collectives' creative competition and the experience of leading workers has been carried out by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

The commissioning of the mill is a major contribution to the practical implementation of the tasks set by the 25th party congress for expanding the range and improving the quality of steel, rolled metal products and pipes, and for meeting more fully the national economy's requirements for high-grade metal products.

I wish you, dear comrades, great new successes in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum. May your example serve to stimulate accelerated growth of the metallurgy industry's production capacities, the swift mastery of newly commissioned and existing units, and the successful fulfillment of the targets for the 4th year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

PETROLEUM OFFICIAL ON DEFICIENCIES IN EXTRACTING EQUIPMENT

LD121327 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 31 January on page 2 carries a 1,500-word article by E. Khalimov, USSR deputy minister of the petroleum industry, entitled "The Oil Bed Reserve." It points out "serious deficiencies" in the quantity and quality of equipment produced in the USSR for increasing oil yields by the artificial creation of "thermohydrodynamic processes," criticizing the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machinebuilding in particular in this connection.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 10-13 FEB

LD140240 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 10 February reports that preparations for spring fieldwork are in full swing in Kazakhstan. It says that 10,000 tractors are carrying out snow retention in the steppes over 30 million hectares. Machine operators will sow almost 35 million hectares of arable land this year. To date, 80,000 tractors and 40,000 combines have been overhauled, and the total number of machines ready for fieldwork has reached 245,000.

At 1100 GMT the radio states that fieldwork has started in the southern Ukraine with the harrowing of autumn fallow. Equipment is being used to preserve moisture. Work is also underway in gardens, vineyards and hothouses. Farms in the Danube Valley and the Dneestr area have started sowing fodder crops. In the Crimea, the main job is to take care of winter crops. In Kirgizia, all cereals are to be sown using top-quality seeds only. The radio adds that the volume of land reclamation to be done in Altayskiy Kray has been decided. Far more funds than last year have been allotted to building the (Ob-Kulunda) Canal, the second phase of the Aley irrigation system and other projects. The irrigated land will thus be increased by 12,000 hectares.

At 0100 GMT on 11 February the radio reports that agricultural machine operators in Andizhanskaya Oblast are the first in Uzbekistan to complete overhauling all cotton sowing machines. Most tractors and cultivators are ready for work and quality control of the overhauling is being carried out on all kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Machinery overhauling is proceeding in an organized way in Surkhandarinskaya Oblast, whose farms are the first in the republic to start spring fieldwork.

At 1200 GMT the radio states that snow retention is underway on the 5 millionth hectare in Orenburgskaya Oblast. In Voronezhskaya Oblast, virtually all soil cultivating equipment is ready for the spring. One-third of all grain-harvesting combines have been repaired.

At 1600 GMT the radio adds that snow retention has been carried out on 1 million hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast, which represents two-thirds of the total area. In Ryazanskaya Oblast almost 20,000 tractors have been readied for work.

At 1600 GMT on 12 February the radio reports on preparations for spring fieldwork. A number of farms in the Central Asian republics, the Transcaucasus, the Ukraine, and Krasnodarskiy Kray have been sowing early spring crops since the beginning of February. The application of fertilizers in the springtime is especially important this year because last year's rains washed nutrients out of the top layers of the soil. Scientific advice on dosage of fertilizers should be followed.

"Dressing is in progress, but as we were told in the Main Chemicalization Administration of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, [words indistinct] and the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply to Agriculture and have considerably held up the allocation of funds for the delivery of fertilizers quarter by quarter [po kvartalam] this year, which is making the planning of this work difficult for farms. In Yaroslavskaya Oblast specialized services that transport mineral fertilizers to the farms are coping badly with this matter."

The dressing of sown areas has been carried out on 1 million hectares on many farms in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Northern Caucasus, the Central Asian republics and the Transcaucasus. It has been completed on the whole area in Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Crimea and a number of other regions.

At 2115 GMT on 13 February the radio reports on the progress in repair work and in supplying the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoses with everything necessary for next season. German Vasilyevich Mylnikov, deputy chairman of USSR Gosstrib, has noted that in the country as a whole 84 percent of all tractors, over 90 percent of all plows and cultivators, 88 percent of seed drills and other equipment have been repaired. These indices (?by this time) are slightly lower than the preparation of the machine and tractor fleet achieved last year.

CONFERENCE ON RSFSR AGRICULTURE HITS SHORTCOMINGS

LD131121 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Report by N. Kopanev and Ye. Petrakov: "Important Production Questions"]

[Text] A conference on the results of RSFSR kolkhoz and sovkhos activity in 1978 and the tasks arising out of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations on the further development of agriculture ended in Moscow 1 February.

The conference was attended by leaders and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, scientific institutions and agricultural organs from RSFSR autonomous republics, krais and oblasts.

The report was delivered by L.Ya. Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture.

Last year the republic's agriculture advanced along the path of intensifying and increasing production and procurements of very important products. Russian kolkhozes and sovkhoses achieved major successes in the shock work sector--grain production. For the first time a grain harvest of 17.7 quintals per hectare was gathered. The gross grain harvest exceeded 136 million tons, and 56.2 million tons of grain were sold to the state. There were positive shifts in livestock-raising.

The conference participants critically analyzed work results, disclosed shortcomings and omissions and determined measures to further develop the sector and fulfill the tough targets for the fourth year of the 5-year plan. The main speaker and those who spoke in the debate stressed the need for fuller utilization of intensive factors for production development, the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience as well as new equipment and techniques into practice, and the effective use of production capacities, material and technical resources and capital investments. All the efforts of the republic's agricultural workers must be directed toward increasing the production and sale to the state of crop farming and livestock products.

The main task is to achieve a tangible increase in production of meat, milk and other livestock products. It is planned to insure a general increase in beef production, to accelerate development of pig farming, the mass raising of poultry, above all boilers. A very important reserve, the conference stressed, is to improve the organization of fattening and greater average daily weight increases. Animals delivered to the state must be of increased weight standard only.

The conference made a critical analysis of agricultural organs' work of the development of dairy stockraising and the organization of the fulfillment of the milk procurements plan. The rate of increase in the number of cows is low in the republic, the structure and reproduction of the dairy herd need radical improvement on many farms, and the improvement of fodder production demands special concern. [paragraph continues]

These and other shortcomings are the result of mismanagement and poor attention to this important sector.

A great deal must be done to transfer livestock-raising to an industrial footing and to organize interfarm cooperation. There was criticism of agricultural organs in those oblasts, krays and autonomous republics where interfarm cooperation is still underestimated as an effective way of increasing livestock production.

Wintering in farmsteads is a crucial period. We must insure that all fodder shops operate continuously. Things must be organized so that all the animals are kept safe and the productivity of the livestock does not fall on winter days.

The conference stressed the need to rehabilitate farmsteads which were out back in the past and to create new ones on specialized farms in order to satisfy the farms' own meat and milk requirements. In order to increase output, the speakers said, full use must be made of the potential of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes and every farmstead. We must insure that every family in the countryside raises pigs, rabbits or poultry and that as many inhabitants as possible keep cows. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are urged to assist the population in acquiring young animals and fodder.

Special attention was devoted to improving the standard of farming and increasing production of grain, sugar beet and sunflower. Fodder production must be further developed in the republic. It is important to insure full readiness for spring fieldwork and organize the training of machine operator cadres on the basis of two-shift work by the machinery pool.

The conference outlined measures to improve matters in capital construction, to insure the prompt commissioning of projects and the assimilation of new production capacities, and to reduce the amount of uncompleted construction and uninstalled equipment.

There were suggestions on the improvement of economic work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of planning, organization and wages and the improvement of production management. It is planned to implement measures relating to the policy of thrift and measures on eliminating unproductive outlays and losses and improving the quality and safekeeping of field and farmstead products. There must be a significant improvement in work on the selection, training and retraining of leader and specialist cadres. Special attention should be devoted to providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with more middle-link cadres, machine operators and stockraising workers.

The conference was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

I.K. Kapustin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, and executive workers of union and republic ministries and departments participated in the conference work.

COSMOS-1075 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 8 FEB

LD081746 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 8, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1075, was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration programme. The sputnik's initial period of revolution is 94.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of earth: 521 kilometres; the minimum: 475 kilometres. The inclination of the orbit is 65.8 degrees. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

COSMOS-1076 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 13 FEB

LD131210 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--The Soviet Union launched on Monday the Cosmos-1076 artificial earth satellite. It is meant for perfecting the methods of obtaining prompt information on the world ocean. The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--97 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--678 kilometres, the minimum distance--647 kilometres, inclination of the orbit--82 degrees. The equipment onboard the satellite functions normally. The incoming information is relayed to institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences to be processed and used.

SCIENTIST OUTLINES TASKS OF COSMOS-1076 SATELLITE

LD131548 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

["Space and Ocean"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--The launching of a specialized oceanographic satellite Cosmos-1076 (it was launched in the Soviet Union on Monday), can be regarded as an important step made by science towards cognition of our planet as a whole, a TASS correspondent has been told by Director of the Institute of Oceanology Andrey Monin.

The scientist said that the most important practical objective facing the world science in this sphere, is to determine precise quantitative evaluations of the influence of the ocean on forming the weather on the globe. The attention of the instruments aboard the first Soviet oceanographic laboratory in a space orbit will be riveted to "cardinal" latitudes of the ocean. The program of the sputnik's operation is closely geared to direct measurements of relevant areas of the world ocean, made at special testing grounds and ships. This will make it possible to appraise the precision of remote measurements, to link what has been obtained from the orbit with real physical processes taking place in the ocean. Remote methods of the study of the ocean from outer space can prove exceedingly effective to increase the safety of navigation, for intensification of fisheries. Ice reconnaissance from outer space brings rather quantitative results, which was patently illustrated during the voyage of the atomic-ship Sibir to the North Pole, Monin said.

He pointed out that visual observations of the ocean from outer space, the photography with the help of a multizonal camera, carried out by the crews of the Soyuz-22 space-ship and the Salyut-6 orbital station, also revealed great advantages of space methods for the study and then for forecasting of biological productivity of those or other areas of the ocean.

World Ocean Exploration

LD140748 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

["Cosmos-1076: A Glance on the Ocean"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 14, TASS--The launching of a specialized oceanographic sputnik-1076 makes it possible to test methods of exploration of the world ocean with the use of means of space equipment, the newspaper PRAVDA writes. The sputnik withstood well the overloads and is sending to earth the first information. Its instruments view the far-away sea, measure water temperature. The sputnik has two telescopes beamed into the ocean.

In the recent time, for instance, scientists have been intensively exploring one of the substantial peculiarities of the ocean--its synoptic changeability. It manifests itself in strong pulsations of heat and dynamic streams covering vast areas of the ocean. As a result giant (?whirlpools) arise. Depending on the direction of rotation, they either elevate to the surface abyssal waters, rich in biogenic substances, creating a favourable situation for the growth of biological productivity, or, on the contrary, suppressing it.

There are fluctuations also in the heat streams from the ocean into the atmosphere, which leads to anomalies in weather in areas lying rather far from the given area. According to specialists' estimates, the taking of these effects into consideration can change by 30 to 40 per cent the evaluation of the fluctuation of the heat streams from tropical to high latitudes. Thus, it is essential not only to have a prompt view of large areas of the ocean, but to repeat regularly observations over many months. This possibility cannot be provided by traditional methods with the use of ships and buoy measuring systems. All this led oceanologists to the understanding that exploration of processes they are interested in can be fully effective thanks to remote sounding from aboard space vehicles.

COSMOS-1077 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 14 FEB

LD140715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0658 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 14 February, TASS--Today in the Soviet Union earth satellite Cosmos-1077 was launched, for the continuation of space studies. The initial period of revolution is 97.3 minutes; the maximum distance from the earth's surface 651 km; the minimum distance 629 km; and inclination of orbit 81.2 degrees. The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

VENERA SHIPS STUDYING LIGHTNING IN VENUSIAN ATMOSPHERE

LD131503 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 February publishes on page 6, under the headline "In Search of Lightning: Venera-11 and Venera-12: Our Commentary," a 1,000-word article by Doctors of Physical and Mathematical Sciences V. Zolotukhin and L. Ksanfomaliti, and Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences V. Balebanov. The article notes the phenomenon of luminescence occasionally observed on the night side of Venus and describes experimental apparatus installed on Venera-11 and Venera-12 in an attempt to verify the hypothesis that this luminescence is caused by lightning in the Venusian atmosphere. The article outlines the phenomena recorded by the apparatus, concluding: "Low-frequency pulsed electromagnetic radiation has been discovered in Venus' atmosphere. It is obviously connected with the electrical processes taking place in the atmosphere."

SOVIET EFFORTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WORLDWIDE HAILED

LD121616 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

["Environmental Protection Worldwide Concern"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--To make state policy in environmental protection more effective, a USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Control of Natural Environment was established by government decree in March last year, writes Yuri Kazakov, candidate of science (phys., math.), advisor to the Secretariat of the Mixed Commissions for Cooperation in Environmental Protection of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Control of Natural Environment, in the Soviet weekly MOSCOW NEWS. It is responsible for the organization and the activities of a state system of environmental supervision and control, for regulating the utilization of urban and industrial air basins and control over the sources of their pollution, and for the elaboration of the levels of maximum allowable discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere and seeing that they are met. It will also look over planned location of new factories, etc., and the reconstruction of factories and other structures to see that they meet anti-pollution requirements.

Even now, there are 1,000 control stations in 250 Soviet cities keeping a constant watch over the air, 1,200 stations for checking inland fresh water, 1,600 stations checking the seas, and 2,700 posts for soil checkup.

We cannot talk about our state's environmental protection measures without mentioning its extensive international efforts in the field, Yuriy Kazakov continues.

The USSR takes part in all the main international environmental protection programmes sponsored by various international organizations.

The Soviet Union initiated an all-European meeting on cooperation in environmental protection, and supports all preparatory efforts towards it.

The Soviet Union also believes that bilateral cooperation between states with different social systems is equally important, and since 1972 has signed bilateral agreements on cooperation in environmental protection with several of the developed capitalist countries (the USA, Britain, France, Belgium). Agreements on economic, scientific and technological cooperation with Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and other countries provide for joint measures in the field.

The USSR-U.S. Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Environmental Protection met recently in Moscow to evaluate the 1978 activities and outline the themes and programmes of future cooperation. It was agreed that the results had been valuable and that this mutually advantageous cooperation should go on.